

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

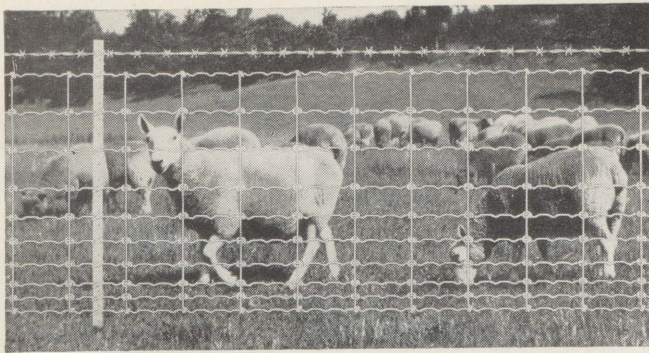


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No. 6



FEBRUARY
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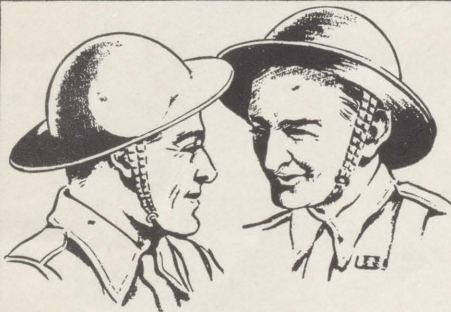
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Thirty-six years ago Sir William Macdonald founded and endowed a new college "for the advancement of education, for the carrying on of research, and for the training of teachers". In seeking a motto to express the spirit of the new institution which was to bear his name he deliberately chose one from our common English tongue, and in those three simple words, "Mastery for Service" is expressed the idea that to serve completely we must understand fully.

It is not for us to say how fully we have fulfilled that purpose and attained to that ideal. The following pages, however, will indicate some of the ways in which we have striven to do so. That which has been accomplished constitutes his most fitting monument. In grateful memory of his generosity and public spirit we dedicate this issue.

MACDONALD CARRIES ON

By the time this number appears it will be generally known that the Department of National Defense has requisitioned the Women's Residence to establish a training centre for the C.W.A.C. It is gratifying to record, however, that, with minor exceptions, all the activities of Macdonald College will proceed as usual. In fact, the staff is determined that the programme shall be intensified rather than diminished as a result of this move.

Already the College staff is engaged in many vital activities in connection with the war effort. This latest move represents only one other contribution and it has been accepted as such, by staff and students. All realize that it will involve inconvenience and even hardship, but all of this will be accepted in the true Macdonald spirit.

The most radical change is the removal of the School for Teachers to Strathcona Hall in Montreal. Those of us who remain will miss the association of our friends and colleagues of this School, and will eagerly await their return to their natural home. They in their turn will doubtless miss the superb surroundings and facilities of the College, so appropriate for teachers-in-training. However, the University has been able to provide arrangements in Montreal for the housing and teaching of the students of this School. All these arrangements are temporary, but they guarantee complete stability for the duration of the war. It is fully realized that the training of teachers is a vital national necessity and it is intended to let nothing interfere with already matured plans for improving academic standards.

Equally suitable arrangements have been made for carrying on the work in Household Science and Agriculture. Suitable buildings on the campus have been made ready to house the students and plans have been formulated to ensure that student life will continue with little important change. None of the laboratories are being interfered with in any way, and the quarters vacated by the School for Teachers will afford adequate classroom facilities for our guests of the C.W.A.C.

The authorities of the University desire to emphasize the fact that, except for certain projected Short Courses, it is their desire that all the regular activities of the College will be continued under equally favourable conditions to those that have existed in the past.

The devotion of the staff and the enthusiastic co-operation of the students stimulated by this new emergency will place the College in a stronger position than ever before, fully prepared to play an important part in the reconstruction period which must follow the war.

THE MACDONALD PROGRAMME

by W. H. Brittain

There are some people who think that the job of the agricultural college or school is to teach farming. This is a misconception. For farming is, in large part, an art that can only be learned by practising it. That part of it can best be learned at home. Therefore, in all our courses we presuppose such experience, and our training is intended primarily for the boy who already has it. In this article it is our purpose briefly to describe the various educational programmes that emanate from Macdonald College.

The Diploma Course

The Diploma Course is purely vocational in character. It is designed especially for the Quebec farm boy, who definitely intends to make a life work of farming, who has left school and who may not have attained a formal education equivalent to high-school leaving. It is given in two five-month sessions at a time of year when such boys can best be spared from the busy life of the farm. The main objects of this course are as follows:

1. To give the largest amount of practical training in agricultural subjects in the shortest possible time.
2. To equip the farmer to solve his own problems, to awaken him to the opportunities on his own farm and to put him in touch with the sources of information on agricultural subjects.
3. To enable the farm boy to gain some conception of the scientific and economic basis of agricultural practices.
4. To inculcate in the student the conception of agriculture as a mode of living and to train him for the responsibilities of rural leadership.

The Degree Course

The Degree Course is available for those who have attained matriculation standard. Its main purpose is the training of highly qualified men for actual farming or for the solution of the problems of agriculture. Those that remain in their own communities can serve as useful interpreters of the results of scientific discoveries and social and economic developments to their fellow citizens. Those who have accepted research or teaching positions are trained to make a special contribution to Canadian agriculture. It affords the opportunity to those with a good farm background to secure a training where that background will constitute a particularly valuable asset.

Graduate Courses

Macdonald has done pioneer work in the field of graduate instruction to those who have already received undergraduate training at the college or at some university of recognized standing. To-day we have a larger number of students taking graduate work than any other Canadian institution — though many of them exceed us in their undergraduate body.

Research Projects

On other pages of this Journal and in other numbers will be found articles that will give some indication of the research programme of the College. Any lengthy account of these activities is therefore unnecessary. It is enough to say that many new and superior varieties of farm crops attest to the activities of our plant breeders. Studies of great practical value in animal feeding, in soils, in diseases of animals and plants, storage problems, economic and engineering problems and many others have been and will continue to be placed before the readers of this Journal.

Many of our most outstanding farmers are numbered among our graduates and in these we take a special pride. But we must not underestimate the value to industry of those who adopt some branch of technical agriculture as a life work. Many of these have been able, through their organizing ability, their research efforts or otherwise, to do great things for the farmers of Quebec or elsewhere.

Short Courses

These are variously sponsored, some of them by the Department of Agriculture, some by the Youth Training Plan, some by the adult Education Service of the College. They vary in length from a week to six weeks. Their object is to give the greatest amount of practical information in the least possible time, to put those attending in touch with the latest and best sources of information, to bring them up-to-date on farm problems, to arouse a greater interest in and enthusiasm for farm life. Even though these courses may be short, they aim also to give a real training to the student in the methods of promoting community action. The classes are mainly conducted by the discussion group method, in which the student actually participates, thus contributing to his own knowledge, while at the same time mastering a method which, it is hoped, he can later employ in his own local discussion group.

Instruction is mainly in the various branches of agriculture and farm mechanics, but a new venture was undertaken last winter in a two weeks' Course in Rural Education and cognate subjects for representative Women's Institute members.

Conferences

From time to time there are held at the College conferences and special meetings to promote specific objects. As an example, there has recently been held the second "Listening Group Leaders Conference", where for five days representative farmers met with their agronomes to carry out a whole series of "Listening Group" activities. The purpose of this conference was to enable district leaders to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the methods of discussion group and listening group work,

(Continued on page 35)

Canadian Farm Prospects in 1942

by H. Keith Leckie

Economics Division, Dominion Dept. of Agriculture

AT the beginning of 1942, the part that Canadian Agriculture will play in winning the war and beyond has become clear. After a long period of caution, the traffic signal of production in most lines has definitely changed to green. Agricultural surpluses existing at the outbreak of war, with the notable exception of wheat, have disappeared overnight. There have been increased demands for foodstuffs to sustain the gallant defenders of Britain, and larger consumption on the home front. The outlook for Canadian farmers in 1942 on the whole is optimistic, but there will be some trouble spots. Labour will be scarce and expensive. Farm machinery, fertilizer and certain other supplies may not be available in as large quantities as we would like. Feed shortages may crop up in some areas if nature refuses to smile. On the whole however, Canadian farmers can face the new year with confidence, realizing a job well done will be a definite contribution to victory.

Demand for farm products in 1942

Food is the major item farmers produce, and the demand for foodstuffs in 1942 is going to be larger than last year. More food is needed for export to Britain, and more food will be consumed by Canadians busily engaged in war-time production. The foodstuffs Britain has already asked for in larger quantities include bacon, eggs and dairy products. In addition, certain kinds of canned fruits and vegetables are in demand, and wheat and flour exports still loom large.

The domestic market for foodstuffs has increased sharply during the first two years of war. In the expanding war production program virtually all employable labour is being utilized, and national income stands at a record level. Although increased purchasing power of consumers is being partially used to pay higher taxes and buy bonds and war savings certificates, more money is being spent on food. Last year domestic sales of two commodities, bacon and cheese, were placed under some restriction in order to make larger quantities available for export to Britain. In the case of bacon, domestic consumption will apparently need to be curtailed at least until the conclusion of the 1941-42 contract.

Livestock and Livestock Products

In World War II the greatest demands made upon Canadian farms have been for livestock products — meats, dairy products, and eggs. Dairymen, hog producers, poultrymen, and ranchers are all responding to the call. Dairymen are being asked to increase milk production to the limit by better feeding, in order to provide milk for fluid consumption, for making cheese and concentrated milk products. Butter is not at present required for export.

A record contract for 112 million lb. of cheese will be completed in full and to spare by March 31, and it is probable Britain's future requirements of this commodity will continue large. A good start has been made on the 1941-42 bacon contract for 600 million lb., but every good hog marketed from now to September 30, when the agreement expires, will be very much in demand. Producers are being urged to put every pound of meat on their hogs which is possible short of incurring overweight penalties, before bringing them to market. Under the supervision of the Special Products Board, exports of eggs are now at record levels, and in 1942 will probably total well over 30 million dozen. In pre-war years exports were less than 2 million dozen. An export bonus on Grade A export eggs of 3 cents per dozen over and above the contract price of 32 cents a dozen (F.O.B. Montreal) is now in effect, and poultrymen have reason to be optimistic.

Beef cattle men also had a fairly satisfactory year in 1941. The agreement providing for the entry of Canadian cattle into the United States at reduced tariffs has been renewed under a quarterly quota system. As a result of good beef prices on the latter market, and a demand for beef in Canada sharpened by the scarcity of pork and greater purchasing power, beef cattle now command relatively good prices. The West-East movement of feeders was much smaller this winter than normal. Western farms had more on feed, and Eastern farmers, short of both feed and labour, are feeding a smaller number.

A favourable outlook for sheep raisers is also in prospect. The Pacific shipping situation is expected to increase the demand for domestic wools. Although Canadians have not been big consumers of lamb, the greater demand for meats, and shortages of some kinds, notably pork, may lead to greater lamb consumption. Therefore a good market for both lambs and wool can be expected this year, at satisfactory prices.

Vegetable Products

Wheat has long been a dominant factor in the Canadian agricultural picture. When war broke out surplus stocks of this product were assuming disturbing proportions, both in Canada and the other chief wheat-producing countries. Comparatively good Canadian crops in 1939-40 and 1940-41 led to a record carry-over at the beginning of the present crop year of 480 million bushels. Due to the Wheat Acreage Reduction Policy of the Federal Government, and climatic conditions, the 1941-42 wheat crop showed considerable reduction. With increased demands for wheat and flour for export, it is considered quite possible that the carry-over this year will be smaller than a

year ago. At this date the government wheat program for 1942 has not been announced, but in view of the still-remaining surplus it would be logical to assume that expansion of wheat production in 1942 will not receive encouragement.

The 1941-42 wheat policy was designed to encourage the production of coarse grains and forage crops. This worked in well with the program of expanded livestock production. A very important part of 1942 farm plans will be the provision for larger acreages of feed crops, both cereal grains and forage and fodder crops. No wise farmer plans to raise more hogs, chickens, lambs or beef cattle, or feed more dairy cattle, without first making some provision for probable feed requirements. During the past two years the movement of feed grains into deficiency areas has been facilitated by Government freight assistance policies. Such aid in the past however, should not deter farmers in 1942 from striving to produce on their own farms the maximum amount of livestock feeds.

An export demand for processed fruits and vegetables, in addition to some fresh apples, developed in 1941. It is likely that exports of the more concentrated processed fruit and vegetable products may continue large, although tin containers now present a problem. Shipping conditions may be one of the factors governing future market prospects for fresh apples. Market gardeners located near large military and industrial centres should experience a good season in 1942. Tobacco growers produced a larger crop in 1941 than in 1940 and secured better prices. Domestic consumption of tobacco has increased, and considerable Canadian tobacco is being purchased by the United Kingdom.

The outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific has cut off important sources of not only rubber and tin, but vegetable oils. As a result, farmers in the United States in 1942 are being asked to sharply increase plantings of oil-producing crops, particularly peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed. The latter two crops can also be successfully grown in certain areas of Canada, and farmers suitably located might consider fitting them into their 1942 program.

Summary of 1942 Outlook

For most of the products normally produced on Canadian farms, present prospects indicate that in 1942 the domestic market and the United Kingdom will handle all possible production, and more. This is especially so in the case of bacon, eggs and cheese. To feed the larger numbers of livestock, increased production of home-grown feed is highly desirable. This expanded farm program, both with respect to livestock and crops, will necessitate greater efficiency both in the use of labour and machinery as fewer hired men and new machines will be available, and their cost will be greater. Price ceilings established by the War Time Prices and Trade Board will tend to prevent further advances in the prices of farm products, but most commo-

ditities, except wheat, were at comparatively satisfactory levels when restrictions were imposed. Farm costs will also be regulated, and farmers spared from the evil effects of inflation. The Prices Stabilization Corporation is empowered to support prices of individual commodities where necessary to stimulate production. This is now being done in the case of milk.

In the main, farmers in Eastern Canada can make a maximum contribution by greater production of the things they have been producing all along, while in the West the shift is now in progress from wheat to livestock and coarse grains, or in other words to greater diversification. For every farmer, East and West, the opportunity to make an effective contribution to the war effort is at hand. The response will not be lacking.

C. F. A. MEETS IN OTTAWA

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, meeting in Ottawa on January 28, 29 and 30, urged the Canadian Government to make plain just what would be promised to agriculture in the way of price support to offset the drain of manpower from agriculture to industry. President Hannam pointed out that the challenge of increased production of farm products could only be met if (a) farmers are assured the fullest possible quota of skilled manpower, (b) if farm income is adequate to pay skilled help, and maintain and increase farm equipment and stock, (c) if farmers are given guidance on production goals, looking ahead for more than one year.

Mr. Hannam promised that Canadian farmers could be counted on to put forth their utmost efforts in 1942, but emphasized that agriculture must be considered a war-time industry and must have proper allocation of priorities in respect to metals, chemicals, gasoline, rubber, electric power, machinery and manpower if the desired levels of production are to be attained.

Hon. Gordon Taggart, Foods Administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board told the meeting that prices of farm products generally, with the exception of wheat, are at least fair in relation to any standard that can be set up. He said that the Board would keep careful watch on the possible influence which the labour situation might have on the supply of food products.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner emphasized two important points related to the farm that must not be overlooked. The first is that the farm is a home, and a young man who intended to inherit the land is more essential to the farming industry than any key man in industry can ever be. The second is that there are 70,000 farmers in Canada over 60 years of age who have no heirs to take over their farm; these might be replaced by men who will be returning from the war, which would help solve the farm labour problem. Mr. Gardiner also forecast "farm bonuses in even greater doses" during the coming year.

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A "College Bred" Swede Turnip

A PROPHET is not without honour save in his own country". The idea expressed in this oft-quoted phrase seems to be true of other things than prophets. It certainly seems to apply to the Laurentian Purple Top Swede, which, though bred and developed at Macdonald College, can be more readily procured by the housewife of Guelph and Toronto than of Ste. Anne's or Quebec. In fact, not only in Ontario, but in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, this variety seems to have achieved wider popularity than in its native province.

Its uniformity and attractive appearance impart a definite "sales appeal". Its high quality satisfies the most exacting taste, and it has been called the "MacIntosh Red" of field turnips. It is of very even texture and its flavour is mild and pleasant. It is not surprising, therefore, that where introduced it seems to be rapidly displacing other varieties as table stock. Indeed, many firms engaged in waxing operations insist that growers plant this variety. From the standpoint of the farmer, its superior field qualities commend it for use as a cash crop. Culls are available for stock feed, and the crop can always be used for this purpose should the market demand for table stock fail or be reduced.

Characteristics

The Laurentian is a purple top variety, very uniform in colour, shape and size. The neck is short and the shoulder smooth. The restricted root system makes it easy to pull and trim. Its small top permits it to be planted more thickly than many other varieties. On poor or poorly prepared land, some of the rough imported types may give larger yields, but on well-prepared and more fertile soils excellent yields are obtained. The variety does not seem to have any more or any less resistance to club root or brown heart than the common run of varieties.

Origin and Development

The development and distribution of the Laurentian is a fine example of an institutional project developing into a national enterprise. It is the result of repeated self-fertilizations of lines out of the Bangholm variety, begun about 1922. In the fall of 1931 the seed was sent, under number, by Professor L. C. Raymond, the originator of the variety, to Mr. E. L. Eaton of Upper Canard, Nova Scotia, who undertook the multiplication of the variety in that Province.

The first general tests were made the following year. In 1932 and 1933 the plots were located at nineteen places. Reports of the fine colour, uniformity and quality encouraged the originator to endow it with a name. Acceptance for registration by the Canadian Seed Growers Association soon followed (November 30, 1935). Seed was put up by Mr. Eaton in one pound packages in the winter of 1935-1936.

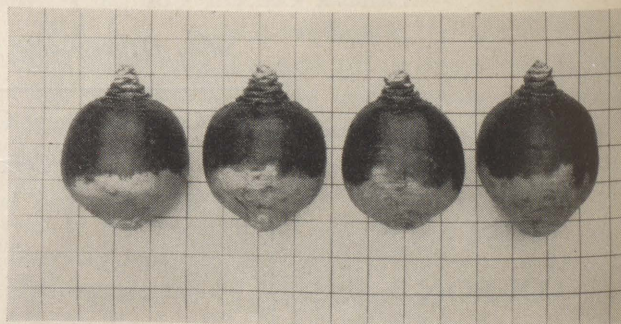
Seed production on a commercial scale was started by a small group in that province and the Nova Scotia government established a variety zone within which no other variety of swede seed could be grown. Since that date the story has been one of steady expansion and increasing popularity. In 1941, seed of the variety was sold in every province of Canada, and in several states of the Union. It was also listed by most leading seed houses.

In too many instances popularity of a new variety has been followed by rapid expansion and lowering of purity standards. This was not so with the Laurentian swede, where the machinery of the Canadian Seed Growers Association is being used to maintain purity at a high level. In accordance with the plan established by the association, a farmer grower in the first Laurentian seed zone was originally named an "approved" and more recently an "elite" stock seed grower. Isolation and ability to maintain purity of stocks are his chief qualifications. He keeps in close touch with Macdonald College, and receives "Foundation Seed" periodically from that source. His duty is to multiply these stocks and maintain a supply of seed for the rank and file of registered growers. All seed growers go back each year, either to the "elite" grower or to Foundation stock source for their own seed, while their crops pass on through the regular market channels to the trade. This system ensures a high standard of purity. Equally important, it guarantees a uniform product from year to year, which the final buyer may purchase with confidence. All the Maritime-produced seed has been sold in sealed cartons, chiefly the one-pound size.

Naturally a crop handled in this way should command a special price and the fact that demand has always exceeded the annually increased supply is the best evidence that the buying public is prepared to pay a premium for a reliable article attractively prepared.

Present Status

Under the Dominion-Provincial Seed Production Plan for 1941, an attempt was made to estimate the swede seed requirements for 1942. These called for a total acreage of 133 and an estimated production of 69,500 pounds of seed.



The Laurentian variety is noted for its smoothness and uniformity



JOIN CANADA'S WAR ON WASTE

SAVE Scrap Metal, Paper, Rags, Fats and Bones

THERE is an extremely grave situation facing Canada's War Effort — the difficulty of procuring raw materials in sufficient quantity for turning out all the weapons of war which **must** be produced in ever-increasing quantities if we are to win through to victory.

Salvage offers one solution to this problem. Waste Metal, particularly Iron and Steel, Waste Paper, Waste Rags, Waste Fats and Bones, can all be turned into valuable war material. By saving scrap you save time, power and money. The need is **urgent**, and this scrap is needed NOW.

Your Local Salvage Committee will sell all this scrap material, thereby obtaining funds for local War Services and Charities. By saving and giving scrap, therefore, you are not only releasing valuable and urgently needed material for war purposes, but you are also obtaining money for essential war services out of material which ordinarily would be wasted.

THIS IS A DIRECT AND URGENT APPEAL TO THOSE LIVING ON FARMS

Every farmer should, **at once**, make a complete clean-up of broken machinery, outworn implements, cream cans and scrap material of all kinds and see that it reaches the nearest local Salvage Committee at the earliest possible moment, or sell it direct to your local dealer.

It is estimated that there is sufficient waste metal of iron and steel lying about our farms and serving no useful purpose, which, if turned into war industry, would go a long way in assisting to overcome our present shortage.

Canada needs, and must have, more steel and iron to make the ships, tanks, planes, guns and munitions that are essential if we are to win this war.

The co-operation and immediate action of every farmer is expected at this critical period in our war production.

ORGANIZATION

There are now some 2,500 Local Salvage Committees operating on a voluntary basis in the collection of scrap which can be handled profitably in their respective localities.

If there is not a Salvage Committee operating in your Community, request your Municipal officers to assist in forming one.

COLLECTION

If you have collected a quantity of material on your farm, and it is not collected immediately — have patience. Remember this great work is being done, in the main, by voluntary workers with limited transportation facilities. Here again you can assist by loaning any type of conveyance to your Committee or by bringing in the material yourself.

Saving Metals, Rags, Paper, Bones and Fats must become a national habit. **Every** day of **every** month, Save—Give them regularly to your Local Salvage Committee.

Department of National War Services

Ottawa

Honourable J. T. Thorson
Minister

Of this total, made up of four varieties, the estimated requirements for Laurentian were 78 acres and an estimated yield of 39,000 pounds, considerably more than one-half the total. Under this plan the governments guaranteed to the grower a price of 40 to 50 cents per pound. Actually, owing to certain unfavourable conditions, yields of seed were disappointing, Laurentian producing 21,250 pounds out of a total of 38,680 pounds.

According to E. L. Eaton, Nova Scotia has endeavoured to market most of the seed in Quebec and Ontario. This has been done for two reasons. First, there is a large potential market there, and second, sales in the Maritimes would largely displace Ditmars Bronze Top, and they can sell the purple variety in Ontario and Quebec where the bronze colour would not be acceptable. For that reason, the acreage of Laurentian in Nova Scotia is limited to a few people who have special market connections and prefer a purple variety. Limited sales connections have also been established in the United States. However, interest appears to be growing and good yields of seed appear to be obtained. A recent number of the "Nova Scotia Farm News" states that Art Smith of Brooklyn, Hants County, Nova Scotia, a beginner in this field, produced 400 pounds of seed on two-thirds of an acre, and plans to grow two acres for seed next year.

In regard to New Brunswick, M. P. Harrison, Fredericton, N.B., writes: "Registered seed of this variety has been produced in this Province in commercial quantities during the past two years. In 1940 E. R. Holyoke, Keswick Ridge, York County, N.B., reported a yield of over 850 pounds of Registered No. 1 seed from an acre plot. This year several growers obtained yields varying from 500 to 1000 pounds per acre. R. A. Rideout, Peel, R. R. No. 1, Carleton County, N.B., states that he harvested a crop of over 650 pounds from three-fifths of an acre. Arthur Illingworth, Kingsclear, York County, N.B., has a yield of over 550 pounds on an acre of land. Altogether about 6000 pounds of Laurentian Seed was grown in New Brunswick during the season of 1941". The yields reported in the foregoing must be considered exceptionally high.

New Brunswick is not a large exporter of table turnips, but the use of this variety has enabled it to gain a slight foothold in outside markets again. They are near enough to ship by carload to Montreal, and their seed is used both locally and for sale.

A large share of the P.E.I. seed production is marketed in that province. W. H. MacGregor, Central Lot 16, P.E.I., states that nothing in his memory exceeds the reception accorded the new variety from the beginning. Six or seven years ago he received the first seed from Macdonald College, and now there are many growers, with more in prospect.

As already indicated, the Province of Quebec has been backward in taking up this variety. A seed producing centre has been established at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, where

about a thousand pounds were produced this year, and plans for expansion are under way.

Mr. W. F. Strong, Supervising Inspector, Guelph, Ontario, writes that a few quarter pound packages of seed were first received three years ago by him from Mr. E. L. Eaton, and distributed among 20 farmers. The following year 300 to 400 pounds were sold to these same farmers and their neighbours, while during the past year, he states, the yield has been increased from an average of 400 bushels to around 600 bushels per acre where Laurentian seed is used, and that they have had yields as high as 1100 bushels, with 95% "shippers".

While our information is incomplete, it is clear that the popularity of this variety as a table turnip is growing rapidly in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and Quebec. In 1941, the Laurentian occupied over 6000 acres in the table stock areas of Eastern Canada, and a further increase is indicated for 1942. In the Guelph, Ontario, centre it was estimated that from 60 to 75 per cent of the total production of this stock was made up of Laurentian. A production centre has now been established in parts of the counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska, Quebec, the products being marketed in Montreal and in the northern states, and it is expected that about 150 acres will be devoted to the variety next year, with considerable expansion forecast for subsequent years.

Marketing and Market Demand

It is considered in Ontario that the crop can be profitably grown for from 12 to 15 cents per bushel, and it has been sold there from that price to from 30 to 40 cents (1940). A grower in the Eastern Townships sold his crop for \$1.00 per bushel. They have recently sold (unwaxed) at retail stores in Montreal at 3 lbs. for 10 cents. Prices for roots shipped in ton lots unwaxed are naturally not so great. However, we have a report of 300 tons shipped under consignment from the L'Islet district bringing \$11.00 per ton.

To get best returns for table stock, waxing is desirable. In fact, some markets demand waxed turnips to the exclusion of the untreated roots. This process retains good quality during the necessary handling and sale on the retail market. Roots so treated have a good appearance; they are clean to the touch and do not wilt readily in a dry atmosphere. At present this vegetable is not well received in many homes — and no wonder! The practice of waxing will help improve the quality of this vegetable as it reaches the table. As this practice grows, it will, undoubtedly, bring about an increase in the home consumption of this vegetable.

The dipping of turnips in the wax has ordinarily been done by hand, using wire baskets, but lately machines have been developed for preparing crops for market — washers, elevators, drying racks and waxers. The waxing of turnips, however, is a special problem which would require a separate article. Such an article will appear in a later issue.

CANADA MUST MEET THE INCREASED FOOD QUOTA

Britain requires a minimum of \$300,000,000.00 of Canadian Agricultural Products in 1942.

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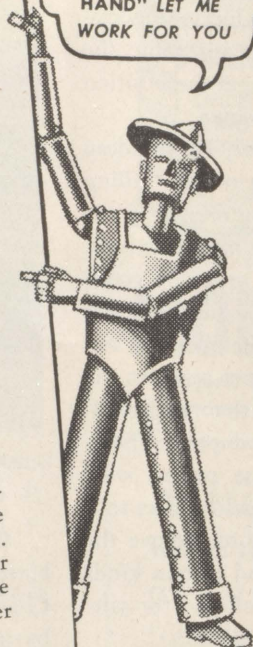
● In 1941 the Canadian farmer fed four people in Britain to one in Canada. In 1942 even more is needed. It is essential that he produce the food for the armies, the workers and the civilians of Canada and Great Britain.

This is a period of emergency. The need for farm products grows greater . . . the supply of labour grows smaller as men and women leave the land for the services and munitions factories.

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Eggs for incubation purposes are the most valuable eggs produced under ordinary conditions. Their value is determined by the per cent hatchability. Many factors affect hatchability in the new-laid egg: the properly balanced breeding ration, the proper number of male breeders with each pen of females (usually one male to each twelve to fifteen females), and the care of the fertile egg prior to being set. Naturally, the management of the incubator may greatly influence the number of chicks hatched, but proper care of the egg is our great responsibility.

Providing the breeding flock has been given a good ration of mash and grain supplemented with green food, if possible, the eggs laid should be over ninety per cent fertile. If fertility is low, the males are either not mating or are disturbing one another.

Collect the eggs at least twice a day and oftener if the houses are cold. Place the eggs in a room which is 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit and not too dry. The air should be cool and moist in order to avoid evaporation of the egg content. A room temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit would allow germ development within the fertile egg, and

if the eggs are held at too low a temperature the embryo would die.

How long to hold hatching eggs is also important. The sooner they are set the greater the chances of a good hatch. Generally, the recommendations are for setting twice weekly, or not less than once weekly. If the eggs are held for ten days the room conditions must be good to maintain the hatching quality. Each egg is a potential chick, so, therefore, give it the best conditions.

Select only the normal-shaped, sound-shelled eggs weighing twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen. Avoid the over-sized or under-sized eggs. Select for uniform shell colour where possible. Where a definite aim has been kept in mind in the selection of the breeding stock for good body type and egg quality along with breed characteristics, there should be a good possibility for some improvement being shown in the progeny. Continuous care must therefore be exercised in all phases of the work to ensure satisfactory breeding results.

—W. A. Maw.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers' Association

Mr. Peter Nadeau, Dairy Administrator of the War-time Prices and Trade Board was the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers Association on January 24. Mr. Nadeau took as his topic the experiment in price control insofar as it affects the position of the farmer, and the dairy farmer in particular.

The farmer's main interest in the scheme, Mr. Nadeau pointed out, lies in the effect it will have on the selling price of his products, but he is also vitally interested in the effect it will have on the cost of supplies he must purchase.

The original order provided that each seller of goods must observe his own ceiling price, i.e. the highest price he obtained for his products between September 15 and October 11, but it was seen that this could not apply to the sale of farm products. So a general rather than an individual price ceiling for farm products was adopted. Therefore quoted market prices during the base period were used rather than the price for which individual farmers sold their products. It was later found necessary to remove the ceiling from fresh fruits and vegetables, and certain kinds of fish, in order not to reduce the supplies offered for sale.

The Milk Subsidy

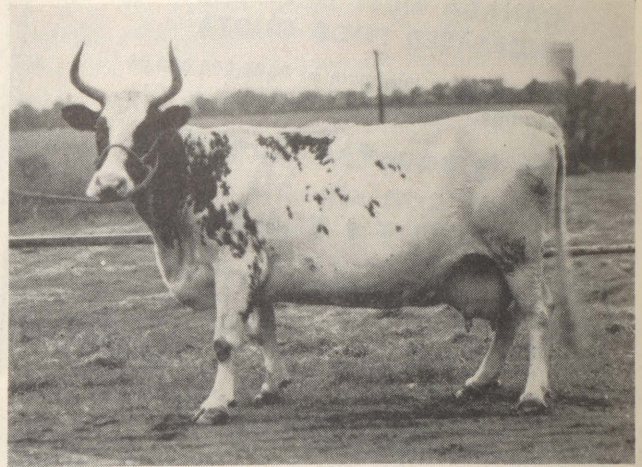
When maintenance of the price ceiling appears likely to prevent supplies from reaching the market, the Board may do any one of three things. It may:

1. Leave the ceiling in effect and allow supplies to disappear from the market.
2. Allow price increases which will induce or permit the continued supply of goods.
3. Subsidize production or distribution to permit a supply without any increase in retail prices.

The third method was applied in the case of milk. When the price ceiling was established milk prices across Canada bore no relationship to one another, either between different markets or of milk used for different purposes. There was a recognized actual or potential shortage of milk for the fluid milk trade and for the manufacture of concentrated milk products. Only higher prices could avert this shortage, but the Board was not willing to advance the price to the consumer. Consequently a subsidy of .30 cents was announced for producers shipping to fluid milk plants and .40 cents to those shipping to concentrated milk plants. This subsidy is by no means to be a permanent policy, but is merely an expedient to maintain supplies until a more satisfactory plan can be developed. A study covering the whole dairy industry is underway which will furnish the basis for future recommendations.

Problems of the Industry Discussed

The business meetings were presided over by Mr. W. L. Carr, Mr. P. D. McArthur acting as secretary in the absence through illness of Mr. W. W. Moore. A vote of sympathy and of appreciation of Mr. Moore's continued interest in the affairs of the Association was adopted unanimously.



A New World Champion

Onslow Lass, formerly World Champion Ayrshire butterfat producer on three milkings a day is now World Champion butterfat producer on any number of milkings, having produced 7,812 pounds of butterfat, 182,113 pounds of milk, in 10 lactations.

The new champion, owned by Miss Mary F. Hooper, Pictou, N.S., thus noses out the late Macdonald Dorothy, World Butterfat Champion Ayrshire from 1939 to 1941, who had a total lifetime record of 171,996 pounds of milk and 7,309 pounds of fat.

The problem which provoked most discussion was that of securing an adequate supply of milk for the Association's plant in Montreal. It was pointed out that good contracts could be made and maintained if the plant could be assured of a sufficient supply of milk to fill the potential demand. In this connection a resolution was proposed that "all milk coming into Montreal be sold through the Association". This brought some adverse criticism and it was proposed in amendment that the situation be left as it is at present. After considerable discussion a further amendment was proposed, namely, that the whole question of the marketing of milk on the Montreal market be referred to the Board of Directors for further study. On vote, the final amendment was carried, so the whole question will receive further consideration from the directors.

Other resolutions proposed and adopted at the meeting included:

1. That the milk distributing companies in Montreal who are also in the cream business get their supplies from the Association, which shall have the sole right to supply cream in wholesale quantities in Montreal.
2. That the Dairy Commission be urged to fix wholesale prices of cream as they do for milk.

3. That the Dairy Commission be asked to order that no milk distributors be allowed to take on or remove shippers without first receiving authority from the Commission to do so.
4. That Premier Godbout be asked not to appoint any person to fill the present vacancy on the Dairy Commission without consultation with the organized milk producers of the province.
5. That permission to handle surplus milk in Montreal be given exclusively to the Montreal Milk Producers' Association.

A suggestion that the province be divided into nine zones, each of which would elect one member of the Board of Directors was rejected.

Officers and Directors of the Association for the coming year will be the same as last year, namely, *President*, W. L. Carr; *Vice-Presidents*, David Black and J. P. Beauchemin; *Secretary-Manager*, W. W. Moore; *Treasurer* E. Donnelly. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. J. P. Beauchemin, P. D. McArthur, David Black, W. L. Carr, S. D. MacDougall, J. K. Dickson, W. E. Poulin, H. Hebert and F. Godfrind.

P. D. McARTHUR HEADS CANADIAN DAIRYMEN

At the first general meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, formerly The Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation, held in Ottawa last month, Mr. P. D. McArthur of Howick was elected President. Vice-Presidents are Messrs. R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton and R. J. Scott, Belgrave. Mr. V. S. Milburn, Peterborough is the Secretary-Treasurer. Appointments to the executive are J. J. Poole, Salford; Earl Kitchen, Woodstock and C. E. Christensen, Edmonton.

Dairy Farmers of Canada is a new organization composed of producers of dairy products, whose formation was decided upon at the last meeting of the National Dairy Council. The steps which led up to the formation of this new body were discussed in the December issue of the Journal.

Resolutions adopted at the Ottawa meeting included one urging the Government to take steps to see that any extension of compulsory selective service would not affect experienced workers in the dairy industry. The Government was also asked to avoid, as far as possible, duplication of services in the dairy industry, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was asked to abolish the differential between wagon, depot, and store prices of milk.

The organization decided to apply for membership in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and agreed to co-operate with the National Dairy Council on matters of mutual interest.



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J. Earle Ness—Master Farmer

by L. G. Heimpel

THE year 1921 was a near peak year in the agricultural price cycle and it was in this year that J. Earle Ness started farming. He bought what is known as The Duncan Farm, located some three miles east of Howick, the farm being a river lot on the Chateauguay river. However, to counteract the handicap of a beginning in a period of high prices, Mr. Ness had several strong weapons which stood him in good stead and which, we believe, aided him in his triumph over a disadvantage which we know proved too much for many other young men who also tried to start farming in this same period of high prices.

J. Earle Ness is a graduate in agriculture from Macdonald College, receiving his degree in 1920, and the college is proud to be able to record this fact. However, he previously served a long and full apprenticeship as a live stock man and farmer on the farm of his father R. R. Ness. Earle grew up during the period when the Ness herds were making the big show circuits which carried them across the continent and when one can get him to tell of his experiences of these trips, which carried them even to Seattle on the west coast of the United States, one wonders which is the more important in his background, his experience or his college degree. Today he is a very successful farmer and it is certain that both these factors helped mightily in this result, but we must not forget the value of the personal factors involved; Mr. Ness is a man of sound judgment in all matters having a bearing on his success. Then too, in the selection of his life partner, he was again fortunate as there is no longer any doubt as to the part a farmer's wife plays in his success or failure. In addition to their agricultural accomplishments Mr. and Mrs. Ness have a fine family of four daughters and two sons who, we are certain, will enhance the Ness tradition.

Size of Business Important

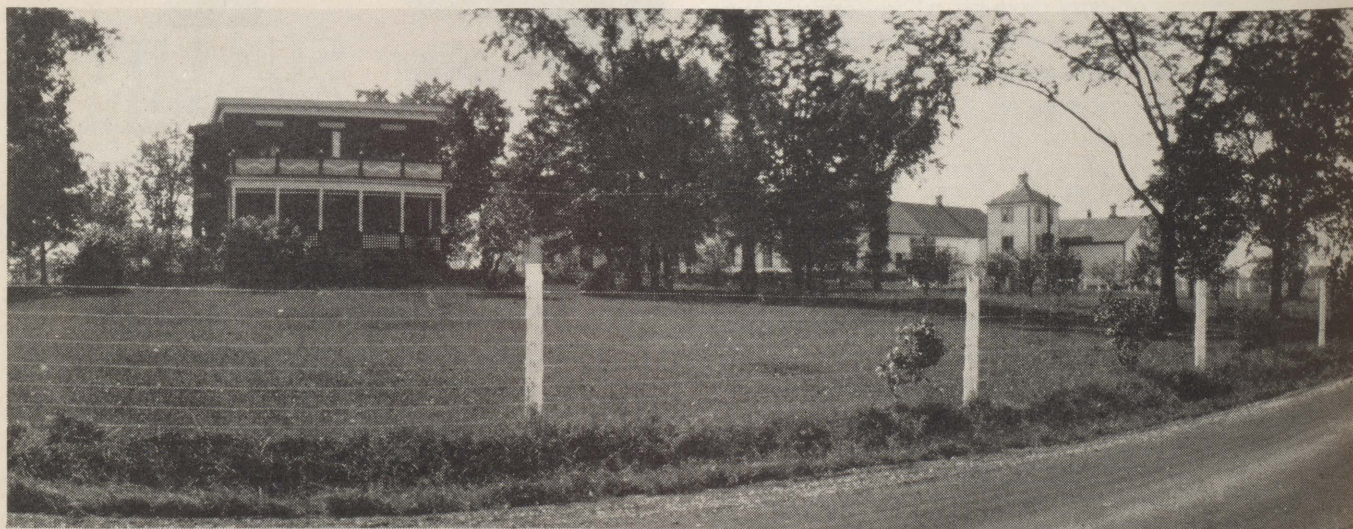
The influence of the size of a farm business on success in farming has for some years been strongly established. Whether or not Earle Ness had this in mind when he selected his farm we do not know, but he showed good judgment in the selection of his farm which consists of 187 acres of good land, 20 acres of which is in woods, the rest being tillable land. The farm was well equipped with exceptionally good buildings. There was, therefore, no need for a building program calling for additional capital outlay during the early years of his history as a farmer. Some repairs have had to be made but they were not of a major nature and were carried out without restricting the steady expansion of the farm's production program.

At the beginning a four year rotation was the basis of this farm's cropping plan, but about 1925 Mr. Ness started to try out alfalfa. Encouraged by the results of his early efforts with this crop, he decided to grow as much of this valuable dairy feed as possible. To-day he grows about 60 acres per year and is successful in holding his alfalfa stands from three to four years, crop rotation being planned around the alfalfa growing enterprise rather than trying to adhere to any hard and fast rotational plan. He prefers Northern Grown Grimm alfalfa, having had good success with seed from Alberta as well as from local grown seed. He sows from 15 to 18 pounds of seed with a nurse crop.

Keeping abreast of the times, he grows hybrid corn for silage, and reports good success with Wisconsin 606.

Started Out With Tractor Power

Even though in 1921 tractors were not what they are today, Earle Ness decided at the outset that a tractor would be a paying proposition so his original machinery purchases



A general view of the Ness farm



The Ness Family

included a Fordson tractor and some tractor tillage machinery. After some years he got a larger machine, a Case Model L which handles three plows easily. This machine was traded in at good value after nine years of use for another of the same make. He is a confirmed power farmer and would not care to have to carry on without good tractor equipment.

Naturally, with a large dairy herd, there is much feed grinding and, while Mr. Ness had a grinder, he found it less troublesome to haul his grain to a custom mill for grinding, when he could get it done for six cents a hundredweight. Lately, however, prices for this service were raised to ten cents a hundred, therefore the old grinder is again back at work grinding feed, the tractor supplying ample power for the job. True, it means more work, but it pays.

In the twice-a-day job of milking this farm also is mechanized, a milking machine having been in use for many years. The labor force at present is down to one man in addition to the owner, the second man having joined the army, yet Mr. Ness says they are getting along all right even though thirty cows are milking at present out of a stable of forty.

Milk, Pure Bred Ayrshires and Poultry Main Enterprises

Though Mr. Ness started farming with a herd consisting mainly of pure bred Ayrshires, most of the present herd are descendants of two imported cows acquired in 1930. They are Nether Craig Brownie and Hightae Lily. Burnside Brownie's Top Grade, out of the Brownie cow, is the sire of all the present stock.

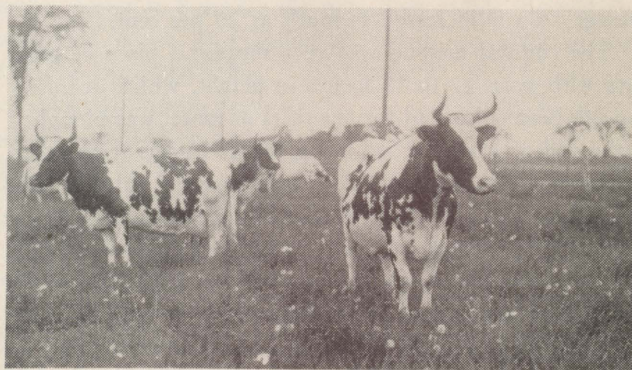
What success he has had in farming, says Mr. Ness, is due to good milking stock. His own way of putting it is something like this, "When farmers can exist with cows averaging 4000 to 5000 lbs. of milk a year there should be a profit when ours average over 10,000. In November of 1941, we shipped 253 cans of milk to Montreal, with a

butter fat test of 4.1 and 4.2. Instead of \$2.32 per hundred pounds, the price for standard milk of 3.5 percent butter fat, this extra test gives us over \$2.50 per hundred. That is why we stick to the practice of keeping milk records. If a cow can't make requirements to qualify, that is, to give 8500 lbs. of milk in 305 days, she just has to move on. The same applies to the yield of butter fat; we are so used to getting 4 percent on our milk statements that we have no place for cows giving a lower test".

A study of the R.O.P. figures for this herd bears out the owner's rather modest statements. The amount of milk given by 22 cows for which the 1941 records are completed is 229,254 lbs. or an average of 10,420 lbs. per cow. The average butter fat percentage is 4.218. And it should not be forgotten that among the 22 cows mentioned are three 2-year olds and four 3-year olds.

Possibly the outstanding performer of this herd is Burnside Glen Beauty, whose picture we are showing. She is now in her 11th lactation period, and during 10 completed lactations she gave 95,036 lbs. of milk with 4241 lbs. butter fat, which is equal to 4.45 percent butter fat. She dropped her first calf in September 1931 and has given birth to a calf every fall since that date. This is certainly fine performance and an enviable record.

There are 70-odd head of Ayrshires in this herd and it was necessary, several years ago, to secure more land, so another farm of 108 acres is being rented. Mr. Ness says this additional acreage is not difficult to handle with the



Burnside Glen Beauty and Burnside Lady Lofty

Mr. Ness is a member of a Co-operative hatchery and during the hatching season the eggs from his flock of 100 Barred Rocks are sold for hatching. Last year the average price secured was 70 cents a dozen. After deducting the cost of 300 chicks and the cost of feed to raise them from the value of the eggs supplied the hatchery he was paid a balance of \$200. Not a large enterprise, perhaps, but a paying one.

Gold Medal Crowning Achievement

In 1935 Earle Ness was awarded the Gold Medal in the Professional Farmer class of the Merite Agricole competition and he was made Commander of the Order of Agricultural merit.

MAIZE GROWING IN SUSSEX

A Remarkable Crop

This is the heading of a story printed in the "Sussex Daily News" of November 3, 1941. The author is Mr. Fred Slack, formerly of Waterloo, Que., who is now living in England. The variety described is Algonquin, which was created at Macdonald College by Mr. L. C. Raymond, whose comments on Mr. Slack's success appear at the end of the article.



Algonquin corn on Mr. Slack's Sussex field

Under the heading "The Growing of Silage Maize in Sussex," Mr. Slack contributes the following:—

This picture portrays a crop of silage maize grown from Algonquin seed, one of the new hybrid cross varieties which are proving so successful on the other side of the Atlantic. This seed was produced by the Agricultural Department of Macdonald College, Quebec. By its use the average crop is increased as much as 20 per cent.

The cultural method was very simple: a piece of grass land with grass 12 to 18 inches in height, which definitely had not been cultivated for ten years or more, was ploughed at the end of May, the sod being turned under. It was then harrowed carefully so as not to turn over the furrows, and to produce a smooth, even surface for planting, then being marked out in rows, 30 inches apart and planted in setts of 4 to 6 seeds to a sett, 26 to 28 inches apart. When the plants were about four inches high the cultivator was run between the rows and the maize hoed. Nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre was spread on. This was all the attention it received until ready for harvest.

Seed was planted on the 4th of June at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre (but 14 lbs. per acre, with the setts spaced three feet each way would have been sufficient), and the crop was ready on the 1st of October for silage making, the best use it could be put to in England.

As this crop was grown for experimental purposes the maize was allowed to ripen. The combined yield of stalks and cobs averaged 24 tons to the acre, 40 p.c. of this being well developed cobs and grain, and the balance stalks.

As three tons of good maize silage are regarded as equal to 1 ton of hay, this gives a crop equal to 8 tons of hay per acre—somewhat above the average, owing to the exceptionally heavy cob formation.

Professor Raymond comments as follows:

Mr. Slack's article tells a rather remarkable story. The "maize" of Britain corresponds with the "corn" of America and most of us had become accustomed to thinking that the corn crop was quite unsatisfactory in this old land, even in the southern and warmer part of England. But here is presented an actual experience during the 1941 season where not only has the crop done well but, if the measurements have been taken accurately, has far out-yielded average fields with the same variety in Quebec.

It will be noted that the variety grown was Algonquin, described as one of the new hybrid sorts. It would, of course, be foolish to jump to the conclusion that the hybrid variety had made all the difference and therefore that successful corn production could now be assured. Last summer in England was recorded as one of the warmest and sunniest years experienced for some time, and would be expected to have had a very beneficial effect on this heat loving plant.

Due allowance should however be given to the value of hybrid seed. Algonquin is a varietal hybrid representing a cross between an early flint (grown for well over one hundred years in Quebec) and a relatively late dent corn. It seems very likely that the flint parent has acquired some immunity to cool or even cold conditions for germination. The vigour and hardiness of hybrids is well known in Britain where crosses between different breeds of livestock, notably in sheep, have long been highly valued. Repeated examples of the vigour of Algonquin are at hand from some of the cooler sections of Quebec — districts that are characteristic of those where this variety is most commonly grown.

While usually much cooler than that typical of corn countries, the climate of southern England has one advantage and that is the long, frost-free fall period. Further trials with some of these newer hybrid sorts should of course be encouraged, but it may well develop that with suitable handling, corn or maize may be utilized to at least a limited extent to increase production and diversify cropping in the warmer parts of England.

**SUPPORT THE
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PREPARE THE DAIRY COW FOR HER WORK

Eastern Canada produces large quantities of milk and it is being asked to produce more milk. There is at present a call for more milk on every market in the country. Dairy products are in great demand, particularly in the form of the valuable wartime food, cheese, for Great Britain.

The dairy cows the country over, and more especially those in the cheese producing areas, are going to be expected to produce more milk. Most of the cows in the country are capable of producing more milk and will respond if given the opportunity. Thinking in terms of the average cow, at least in the summer milk producing areas, the opportunity needed is feed. It is not necessarily a question of expensive grains, but good quality homegrown roughages, such as pasture, hay, silage or roots. A great many of the dairy cows that are dry during the winter months are maintained on scanty rations. Probably straw, which is quite a useful feed in its proper place, forms too great a proportion of the winter ration of these dry cows. At any rate, the so-called thin cow, freshening and coming into production in the late winter and early spring months, will not be as physically able to stand the strain of early lactation as if she were to freshen in a fair to good state of flesh. The demand upon the cow in early lactation is great. To satisfy her maternal instinct, the cow will draw upon her body reserves and produce heavily for a time. Sooner or later, however, these reserves become depleted and in the absence of the necessary energy from food, her milk flow will drop. This condition in the milk cow is accentuated if she freshens in thin condition. Furthermore, when the active secreting cells of the udder cease to function, it is too late during that lactation period to bring them back to

a producing state even with increased amounts of feed. Careful attention therefore to the food requirements of the cow before freshening and during early lactation will help to maintain milk flow at a high level.

The prospect for returns from milk together with the urgent need for milk and its products are such that plans should be made to provide the dry cow with sufficient feed to have her freshen in good condition. During a normal dry period of eight weeks a cow cannot be expected to build up body reserves and reach a satisfactory condition if fed on straw or even straw and silage. Some fodder of better quality, such as legume hay, is necessary and if the animal has been allowed to become very thin even some grain feed will be required. A simple grain mixture, such as oats, barley, bran and linseed oilmeal, where grain is needed will serve the purpose.

It is quite probable that the average to good producing cow will require added minerals, especially if fed limited amounts of legume hay or on dry pasture. Steamed bone meal will supply both calcium and phosphorus and is suitable for both summer and winter use. Two parts of bone meal to one of salt fed at the rate of 4 to 6 ounces per day will be adequate. Some of our inland regions are deficient in iodine. If the calves are born in the spring with big necks, it is an indication that there is a shortage of iodine. Iodized salt, if the iodine has been stabilized in the salt, is the simplest form in which iodine can be fed. Some people prefer to purchase the potassium iodide themselves, dissolve 1 ounce in a gallon of water and place in the drinking water each day 1 tablespoonful of this solution for each cow during pregnancy.

—A. R. Ness.

THE MABEL OAT

A New Variety

The Mabel oat is a new variety produced by the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College. This oat which combines resistance to leaf rust, yielding ability, quality of grain, and earliness, will help in making oat production more profitable.

It is from a cross made in 1919. Repeated selections were made during several generations and the variety as it now exists is from a single plant selected in 1927. In 1933, following preliminary field tests where it showed superiority, it was placed in the Quebec Provincial Comparative Tests which are held at the three experimental stations at Macdonald College, and at a number of other points.

The Mabel is early maturing, ripening with the Cartier. It is resistant to the forms of leaf rust generally common in the east, but not to stem rust. The straw, though only slightly longer, is definitely heavier than that of the Cartier. The grain is awnless, long, wide, and slightly flat. The hull has a brownish tinge, the extent of which varies with

seasons.

In the field tests the Mabel has given greater yields than has the Cartier and has produced grain with slightly less hull. In general, it has equalled if not surpassed the Banner in yield of grain. However, after allowances have been made for hull, the Mabel has been the superior in yield of kernel or meat. Thus we have an early maturing variety as productive as the Banner, the most generally grown medium- to late-maturing variety.

About three hundred bushels of 1st generation registered seed were distributed to a number of seed producers in the spring of 1940 and five hundred bushels were distributed in 1941. Most of the resulting crops were saved as seed. Approximately 16,000 bushels, 6,000 as registered, will be marketed as seed in Quebec from the 1941 crop. A supply of seed of this new variety has thus been made available to farmers.

—E. A. Lods.

Flock Improvement in Eastern Nova Scotia

by G. Smeltzer

IN 1938 the sheep industry in Eastern Nova Scotia faced a serious decline. Heavy losses in the industry were apparent from the inroads of parasites, improper care and poor feeding; these factors were estimated to be causing losses of from \$500.00 to \$1500.00 each year in every rural section of the eastern part of the province. In Antigonish and Inverness alone the losses were estimated to be reaching \$200,000.00 annually.

To correct this the Government inaugurated a programme of improvements which included more effective treatment for parasites and better feeding and flock management, coupled with co-operative marketing and grading of market lambs. Special field men were employed by the Department of Agriculture, one working on the eastern mainland and one in the Cape Breton area, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture was induced to undertake carcass grading of lambs for the commercial market.

Gains made from the start

Rail grading of lambs for the commercial market was first undertaken in Sydney in 1939. During that year 999 head were graded, and in the following year 3,420 head were graded. The improvement in one year in condition of market lambs, due at least in part to the successful control of sheep parasites, is shown in the table below.

	1939	1940
Grade A (1,2,3)	19.0%	25.8%
Grade B (1,2,3)	28.3%	38.4%
Grade C (1,2,3)	32.7%	26.5%
Grade D 1	16.3%	5.0%
Rams (A,B,C,D)	3.7%	4.3%

The results for 1941 look even more promising than for 1939 and 1940. According to Mr. F. W. Walsh, Director of Marketing for Nova Scotia, the figure for 1941 for grades A and B is over 80%. This is a vast improvement when compared with the 47% in these two grades in 1939, and 64.2% in the same grades in 1940.

Carcass Branding

In the summer of 1941 the Provincial and Dominion Governments undertook some work in connection with branding of lambs, for the first time in Canada. The Provincial men put the brand on the carcasses, using the ribbon type of brand, red for Grade A, blue for Grade B. The idea was to try to bring back to the producer the actual demands of the consumer and at the same time to help the consumer to secure a high quality product. It will require considerable educational work among the consumers for the plan to be fully effective but the idea is sound and should be successful.



The author administers a phenothiazine tablet

Parasite Control

Results in figures from the large scale use of phenothiazine tablets in Nova Scotia during the spring of 1941 are not yet available, but from all observations the flocks have improved greatly. About 7000 sheep were treated in eastern Nova Scotia. It was necessary for all pure-bred flocks to be treated with phenothiazine tablets before the owners could sell any rams; this alone should go a long way towards controlling the harmful parasites of sheep in the country.

The system adopted was one developed and advocated by the Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College. It is designed to remove the source of infection from the ewes and other adult animals so that the pastures will not be contaminated in early summer. In this way the susceptible lamb crop is protected from nodular disease and stomach worm disease. The field men of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture dosed the flocks during the early spring months, the farmer paying the cost of the tablets.

The plan carried out by the field men was to show as many farmers as possible, by individual or group demonstrations, how to administer the tablets. Each man in such a group was given the opportunity of administering the tablets while the field man watched. The writer was a field man on the mainland of Nova Scotia and helped treat flocks on nearly 200 farms; of these, probably 90% of the farmers can administer the tablets without any trouble.

It may be interesting to take an individual case and show the results of parasite control and pasture improvements.

(Continued on page 40)



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

ASSISTANCE IN FERTILIZER PURCHASES

Federal Government Offers Aid

To encourage a higher production of feed essential to the war effort, the Federal Government will offer subsidies to purchasers of chemical fertilizer between the 31st of January and the 15th of June, 1942.

The subventions will be confined to:

1. Fertilizers purchased by and delivered to bona fide farmers in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island between the dates mentioned above.

2. Fertilizers purchased in not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton lots at the net cash price (paid for within 30 days of date of invoice) and not for resale.

3. Fertilizers used in the production of the following crops:

Clover, alfalfa and grass hay crops.

Field corn (ensilage or husking).

Spring wheat, oats, barley and mixed grain for grain production.

4. The following kinds of fertilizer used as and when recommended by the Fertilizer Board of the province in the production of the crops named above.

a. **Chemicals:** sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, cyanamid, ammonium phosphate, ammoniated superphosphate, superphosphate, muriate of potash and potash manure salts.

b. **Mixed Fertilizers:** of the following or double the following analyses when registered under the Fertilizers Act for selling in the respective provinces — 0-12-6; 0-12-10; 0-16-6; 1-12-6; 2-12-10; 2-16-6; 3-10-5; 4-12-6; 5-10-5.

The subventions will be as follows:

Chemicals	Analysis	Subvention per ton
Sulphate of ammonia.....	20% N	\$8.00
Nitrate of soda.....	15% N	6.00
Nitrate of soda.....	16% N	6.40
Cynamid.....	20% N	8.00
Ammonium phosphate.....	11% N, 48% av. P_2O_5	14.00
Ammonium phosphate.....	16% N, 20% "	10.40
Amm. Superphosphate.....	2% N, 20% "	4.80
Superphosphate.....	16% "	3.20
Superphosphate.....	18% "	3.60
Superphosphate.....	20% "	4.00
Superphosphate.....	43% "	8.60

Muriate of potash.....	50% W.S.K ₂ O	10.00
Muriate of potash.....	60% "	12.00
Potash manure salts.....	20% "	4.00
Potash manure salts.....	25% "	5.00

Mixed Fertilizers		
0-12-6		3.60
0-12-10		4.40
0-16-6		4.40
2-12-6		4.40
2-12-10		5.20
3-10-5		4.20
4-12-6		5.20
5-10-5		5.00

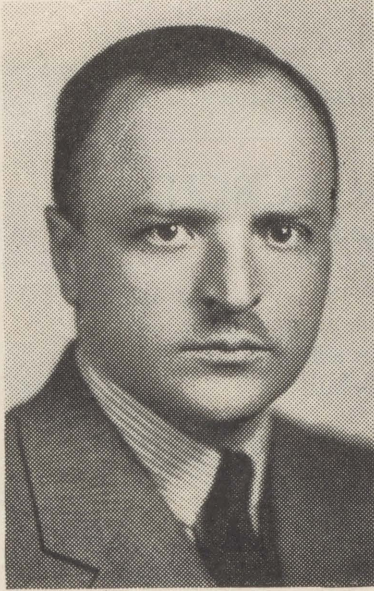
The subvention for any of the above mixtures will be double when the analysis is double.

The subvention will be paid, not to the farmer but to the supplier, who will render an invoice with the shipment for the full price of the fertilizer less the subsidy. The invoice will show the name, address and lot number of the farmer who purchases the fertilizer; the kind, analysis, quantity in pounds and the net cash price; the correct amount of the subvention and the net cash price less the subvention. The crop and acreage thereof for which the fertilizer is to be used by the farmer will also be shown. The purchaser will sign three copies of the invoice, which will then be used by the seller to claim the subvention from the Government.

The subventions are based as follows: 40c per unit of nitrogen, 20c per unit of available phosphoric acid and 20c per unit of water soluble potash in the ton of fertilizer. The unit means each percent or 20 pounds of the plant food in the ton of fertilizer.

Sugar cane furnishes the raw material for about four-fifths of the total white sugar we use in Canada. Sugar cane cannot be grown in this climate and consequently all the cane sugar that we use must be imported. The rest of our white sugar is made from sugar beets, which can be and are grown in this country. In 1940 about 19% of all Canada's sugar requirements — over 213 million pounds — came from sugar beets grown in Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba. This was the largest amount of beet sugar ever produced in Canada.

DEPARTMENT PERSONALITIES



Adrien Morin, B.S.A., D.S.V.
Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Mr. Morin is a well known technical agriculturist of wide experience who, during the years when he was Chief of the Animal Husbandry Service, was responsible for several important advances in the science of livestock management in this Province.

He obtained his B.S.A. degree from Ste. Anne de la Pocatière in 1917, and the year following his graduation was named assistant county agronome for Bagot-Drummond and Megantic. Then, realizing the value of further study, he spent the years from 1919 to 1922 taking post-graduate work at the Iowa State College and at the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, bringing honours to himself and to his native province at both institutions.

His next position was that of Secretary of the Quebec Livestock Breeders' Association, a post which he filled with distinction, for nine years. From 1925 on he was given the added responsibility of directing the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, and filled both these positions until 1931.

In that year he was named Chief of the Animal Husbandry Service in the Department of Agriculture. He continued in that position until he was made Director of Services by Premier Godbout in 1940; a few months later he was appointed Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Morin has always been keenly interested in the Canadian breed of cattle, and his first self-imposed task when he became Secretary of the Quebec Livestock Breeders' Association was to make a personal investigation of the problems facing this breed. He made an inventory of Canadian cattle on farms and inaugurated a programme of selection designed to improve the breed. As a result he was later able to give the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe a herd of Canadian cattle which combined attractive appearance with high productivity. Finally, in 1925, he introduced a new system of registration for the breed.

In recognition of his services to agriculture, the University of Laval conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, *honoris causa*, in 1934. Last fall he was created Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit and invested with the gold medal of the Order by the Prime Minister. He is a member of the Federal Bacon Board and a past president of the Quebec Branch of the C.S.T.A.

Mr. Morin speaks English fluently and his opinions carry weight in both Federal and Provincial circles. His knowledge of practical psychology, incessant studies, tact and broadmindedness make him a good administrator. He is a realist who keeps in direct touch with the farmer. Mr. Godbout showed his customary acumen when he named Mr. Morin to be Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS WILL MEET THIS MONTH

The annual meeting of the Quebec Livestock Breeders' Association and its affiliated organizations will be held at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal on February 24, 25 and 26. We regret that the detailed programme of these meetings was not available when we went to press and could not be included with this notice.

Horse Breeders to Hold Meeting

The Belgian Horse Breeders' Association will meet at the Queen's Hotel on February 23. Mr. Gustave Toupin will preside and Mr. Godbout will be the chief speaker at the dinner which will close the meeting.

The Provincial Dairy Commission is Re-organized

Important changes in the personnel of the Dairy Commission have been reported by Premier Godbout. The new full-time President will be Dr. Emile Nadeau of Quebec City, for many years associate director of the Department of Public Health. Representing the distributors of the new Commission is Mr. Jules Côté, President of the Laval Dairy and a director of the National Dairy Council. Mr. Gilbert Macmillan, Ayrshire breeder from Huntingdon, will represent the producers and the secretary will be Mr. Alphonse Savoie.

Progress Being Made in Organizing Holstein Breeding Clubs

Helped by grants made by the Department of Agriculture and by the parent organization at Brantford the Quebec Holstein Breeders' Association is progressing with the organizing of six new breeders' clubs in this province. Two have already been formed, one in Chambly County, the other at St. Flore in the County of St. Maurice. The membership in these clubs is 15 and 16 respectively.

Special regulations govern these clubs. Each member must agree to buy a pure bred cow, blood tested and negative to the T.B. test. The Breeders' Association pays the transportation charges and offers a prize of \$10.00 per cow

and \$5.00 per calf dropped by the cow, at the yearly local exhibition. In the second year further money prizes are offered, so that each club member may receive a total money premium of \$27.00 in the two years, and a substantial reduction in the original purchase price of the animal, and still remain owner of new breeding stock with which to improve his herd.

These clubs are under the supervision of Messrs. Hermas Lajoie and Leo Caron who will be glad to give any further information to anyone interested. The address is 152 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal.

POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

The annual meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society was held in Montreal on January 26 and 27, and heard a satisfactory report of the operations of the Society during the past year. Technical papers were read at the meeting by J. N. Racicot, M. B. Davis, H. Hill and D. S. Blair of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Mr. C. E. Petch discussed the spray programme for 1942, H. R. Murray described the preparation of rhubarb juice and W. D. McFarlane spoke on the fortification of apple juice with Vitamin C. J. H. Lavoie of the Provincial Department spoke on the technique of experimental procedure. Col. Wheeler of the Marketing Service talked on the marketing agreements, pointing out that due to a short crop (78%

below estimates) our exports to the United Kingdom would be 600,000 bushels less than originally contracted for. The speaker at the luncheon was W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Trenton, Ont.

Officers for the coming year are: *President*, Edgar Standish; *Vice-President*, E. Faille; *Secretary*, Roswell Thompson. Messrs. J. Duschesne and W. J. Tawse, who are barred by a new ruling which prevents employees of the Provincial Government from serving farm organizations directly, were asked to act as technical advisers, and a resolution was adopted asking that they be permitted to continue their long and valued connection with the Society.

AMAZING INCREASE IN CHEESE

During the month of December Quebec factories produced 1,769,780 pounds of cheese. In the same month last year 323,413 pounds were produced. This is an increase of 444%.

The total production in Quebec in 1941 was 36,769,055 pounds, which was 1,800,295 pounds more than in 1940. This means that Quebec dairymen have responded nobly to the call for greater production. They increased cheese production during the year by 5.1%, butter by 3.2%, kept two evaporated milk factories supplied and still had milk left for the demands of the fluid milk trade.

The cheese made was of high quality. Up to the 31st of December the Department had paid out in premiums \$67,318.00 more than had been budgeted for this assistance. Out of the total production of over 36 million pounds, more than 33 million pounds were graded No. 1.

It is pointed out that a yearly permit must be obtained by anyone who operates a fur-farm. These permits are issued free, and will be mailed automatically as soon as the completed questionnaire is received at the offices of the Service.

QUEBEC POULTRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Recent Discussions

Feed Substitution

In view of the present market shortage of certain essential animal and vegetable protein feeds, possible substitution of such feeds in the poultry rations was considered by members of the sub-committee on technical problems. The general recommendations with special reference to powdered milk will be published in our next issue.

Cost of Egg Production

With a view to developing greater efficiency in poultry management, with possible cost reductions as an aim, numerous committee members were requested to present egg production cost data for analysis and discussion. Considerable interest was shown in the figures presented by several producers; the feed costs per dozen eggs ranged from 12 to 17 cents, whereas the total costs ran from 25.6 to 39 cents.

The various industry committees will co-operate with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in developing suitable account and record sheets, which can be distributed across Canada in order to obtain uniform records for future analysis.



Come on Canada—

BUY *the new*

"R. R. No. 3"

Next time you see a service list . . . a list of men in the Navy, the Army, or the Air Force . . . note how often the address is "R.R. No. 3" . . . "R.R. No. 4" . . . "R.R. No. 5" . . .

Yes, every branch of our fighting forces . . . and the Nursing Service . . . has men and women whose homes are on rural routes . . . farm boys and girls.

That's why mothers, and sisters, and sweethearts, fathers and brothers, on rural routes, watch for the mailman these days.

Farm boys are fighting. They're proud to read, in news from home . . . as they always do . . . that the rural sections go over the top when a Victory Bond loan is asked for

And that's why . . . once again . . . people on rural routes . . . will buy more Victory Bonds . . . to help bring our boys and girls home sooner.

Do your share . . . buy all the Victory Bonds you can find money to pay for.

The New Victory Bonds may be bought in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and larger—and may be paid for in convenient instalments.

Give your order to the Victory Loan salesman who calls on you. Or place it in the hands of any branch of any bank, or give it to any trust company. Or send it to your Victory Loan Headquarters. Or you can authorize your employer to make regular pay-roll deductions for you. Salesman, bank, trust company or your local Victory Loan Headquarters will be glad to give you every assistance in making out your order form.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE—Ottawa, Canada

VICTORY BONDS

PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

Several Important Changes in the Personnel of the Department



Mr. Proulx
been vacant since 1940, when Mr. Morin, who formerly held this position, was made Assistant Deputy Minister.

Details of Mr. Proulx's career and qualifications will appear in our "Department Personalities" column shortly. His experience, first as a regional agronomist and later as Head of the Agronomic Service, and his wide knowledge of agricultural affairs, will stand him in good stead in his new position.

The position of Director of Extension Work, left vacant by the promotion of Mr. Proulx, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Lemire, B.S.A., who until

now has been regional agronomist for the counties of Arthabaska, Wolfe and Megantic with headquarters at Victoriaville. His new position involves the direction of the corps of agronomists who serve all sections of the province; he also supervises the operations of the agricultural societies and Young Farmers' Clubs, and has charge of agricultural instruction in the province. The news of his appointment has been received with unanimous approval.

Several other changes have also been made. Mr. L. Philippe Granger, Drummondville agronomist, becomes regional agronomist at Victoriaville, replacing Mr. Lemire. Mr. J. A. Leclerc, formerly regional agronomist for St. Johns has been moved to Montreal to fill the post held by the late Roger Charbonneau. His position at St. Johns has been filled by Mr. Ad. Martin.



Mr. Lemire

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL BOARDS

All farmers should be familiar with the work of the various Provincial Boards, and all who have not already done so should secure from their nearest agronomist or write to the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, for the latest copy of their recommendations.

These Boards are composed of leading specialists of the Provincial and Dominion Departments and the Colleges. Their published recommendations are particularly valuable because they give the very latest findings on matters of vital interest to all farmers and are kept constantly up-to-date. They are presented in popular form and, though brief, are clear and explicit.

The following is the list now available:

1. Feeders' Guide and Formula for Meal Mixtures (14th Edition). Proposed and Recommended by the Quebec Provincial Feed Board for the period of October 1st, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1942.
2. Recommendations of the Provincial Fertilizer Board for 1941.
3. Recommendations of the Provincial Pasture Committee for 1941. Circular No. 119, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.
4. Varieties of Farm Crops Recommended by the Quebec Seed Board, 1941.

A NOTE TO BEEKEEPERS

Two thousand tons of honey have been contracted for by Great Britain, to be shipped from Canada before August 31st next. The price to be paid is the same as last year, about 13 cents a pound, which means that some \$585,000.00 will come to the Canadian beekeepers.

Honey is recognized as an important energy food, and honey producers can consider themselves playing an important part in the war effort in supplying this important

item of food for our British friends.

Beekeepers who may be worrying about being able to get a supply of sugar for next spring's feeding may be sure that they will be able to get all they need. There is no sugar shortage in Canada, and permits will be issued by the Department which will make it possible for all requirements of beekeepers to be supplied.

CHANGE IN HAY BUYING POLICY

Some changes in the Provincial policy of paying transportation charges on hay purchased for feeding have had to be made recently. The Co-Operative Fédérée is no longer able to buy hay for the farmers, who in future will have to make any necessary purchases themselves. As before, hay bought under this policy must be for feed on the buyer's farm, and he must live at least 15 miles from a source of supply.

For hay brought in by freight the Department will pay transportation charges in carload lots up to a maximum of \$5.00 per ton, delivered at the nearest railway station.

For hay delivered by truck payment will be made at the rate of .05 cents per ton per mile, up to a maximum of \$5.00 per ton.

This offer is good until March 31.

Three New Horse Raising Centres

Of particular interest at the present time when the ban on rubber goods and on automobiles and trucks promises transportation difficulties for our farmers in the near future is the announcement of the formation of three new horse breeding syndicates in this province. Twelve breeders of Percherons will be grouped at Ste. Helene de Kamouraska; another group of 15 breeders raising Canadians will be organized at Yamachiche, and a third, about 10 Belgian breeders, will be formed in the Yamaska-Nicolet district. With the organization of these three new syndicates there will be a total of 62 operating in the province.

To help these syndicates and to encourage them in their object of raising pure-bred horses, the Department offers them certain financial assistance. For example, they may borrow, without interest, up to 60% of the purchase price of breeding stock which they want to acquire, provided the animals are declared satisfactory by the Department's inspectors. Up to \$4,000.00 may be so obtained. Furthermore, competitive exhibitions are arranged for each of the four years following the organization of any syndicate.

The Department officials feel that these encouragements cannot help but improve the standard of breeding in the province, since it allows men raising the same breeds to work together and enables them to bring in new blood from time to time by the purchase of good mares and stallions.

THE HERD SIRE

It might not be out of place at this time to remind our readers of the premiums offered by the Live Stock Branch to assist breeders to buy quality herd sires. These premiums were offered jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments until last year, when the Provincial Government assumed the entire burden when the Federal Government discontinued its policy of assistance.

The following premiums are offered:

1. **Young bulls of dairy breeds:** For young pure bred bulls less than 8 months of age at the time of purchase, sired by a bull admitted to the R.O.P. or Advanced Registry, and out of a dam qualified in the R.O.P. \$10.00
2. **Aged bulls of dairy breeds:** for pure bred bulls admitted to Advanced Registry;

Class A or X \$15.00

Class AA or XX 25.00

3. **Bulls of beef breeds:** bulls under 10 months of age at time of purchase and scoring 85% of the total possible points on inspection by an officer of the Department \$10.00
Bulls over 10 months of age, scoring at least 75%... \$15.00
Bulls over 16 months of age, scoring at least 85%... \$25.00

That farmers in this province are convinced of the value of a good bull is shown by the fact that several hundred more bulls were asked for this year than last. Why not take advantage of these premiums?

FARM COURSES AT STE. MARTINE

Sixteen young farmers from the Island of Orleans are taking free courses at the Agricultural School at Ste. Martine under the Youth Training Plan this winter. The courses last two months and the emphasis is placed on carpentry, forge work and leatherworking of the type likely to be useful in general farm work. Horticulture, orcharding, poultry raising and bee keeping are also being studied.

Most of these young farmers are operating farms of from 20 to 30 acres in size, on the outskirts of cities, on which they have been established with the help of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Located near good markets, most of these young farmers specialize in truck farming, poultry raising or bee keeping. This experiment has met with considerable success in other parts of Quebec, but has only recently been tried near Quebec City. The Island of Orleans experiment is progressing satisfactorily. For the first five years the operations of these farms are supervised by the agronomes, after which the owners can usually manage by themselves. It was realized, however, that extra instruction would be beneficial, hence the courses now in progress at Ste. Martine.

To Growers of Certified Seed Potatoes

New regulations concerning the growing of certified potato seed will be in effect in 1942. Certified Canadian seed potatoes have a well deserved reputation which it is important to maintain, and these new regulations are necessary to protect the crop against diseases, which, even with all the precautions which are taken, are still far too numerous and too wide-spread. When it is found that existing precautions are not sufficient to prevent the spread of disease, new measures must be taken.

Here are the highlights of the new regulations.

1. No field of potatoes will be inspected for certification if any other field of potatoes growing from non-certified seed has been planted on the same farm.
2. If any sign of bacterial ring rot is found in any field on a particular farm, all the fields on that farm will be rejected.
3. Operators of farms on which bacterial ring rot has been found must take the control measures recommended by the Botany and Plant Pathology Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture.
4. Producers who buy seed for planting in fields which have been entered for certification must use foundation stock or seed recommended by the regional inspectors.
5. Producers must give a receipt for the official tags which they receive and must furnish detailed information of all shipments on which these tags were placed.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

THE CO-OPERATIVE IDEA GROWS IN QUEBEC

The growth of the co-operative movement in Quebec is strikingly illustrated in the table below which shows the increase in the numbers of co-operatives and the gain in memberships from 1931 to 1940.

Year	Number of co-operatives	Total Membership
1931	104	10,457
1932	124	12,128
1933	128	11,533
1934	135	11,130
1935	152	11,849
1936	167	12,944
1937	188	15,135
1938	215	17,245
1939	303	22,663
1940	364	26,790

Total net profits reported by co-operatives amounted in 1931 to \$2,393.43. In 1940 the figure for net profits was \$384,677.66. Figures for 1941 are not yet available, but the total number of co-operatives will likely be over 400.

In 1935 there were 57 butter and cheese co-operatives; in 1940 there were 214, and at present there are about 250 in this province.

Several factors have contributed to the growth of the movement during the last few years. One has been the large amount of publicity given the co-operative movement by Department officials during the last few years. Another has been the educational work carried on by the co-operatives themselves. The success of any co-operative in the neighborhood is a potent incentive to the formation of new ones.

Groups of farmers who want to start a co-operative are helped in organizing by experts from the Department of Agriculture. The Co-Operative Division has devised and put into operation a standard double-entry accounting system for co-operatives, and the secretary of any new co-operative is instructed by the government men in the operation of the system. This service was started in 1930, when it was found that the standard of bookkeeping among the co-operatives in the province was generally poor.

Twelve government inspectors are constantly traveling, visiting every co-operative in the province several times a year to look over the books and correct any errors or check up on any irregularities that may be found. At the end of the year these inspectors audit the books and make up the balance sheet for every co-operative.

Members of co-operatives appreciate this service, judg-

ing from reports. They know that their interests are being protected and they have found from experience that this standard accounting system has helped create confidence in the co-operatives on the part of bankers to whom they sometimes have to apply for loans, who have learned that the books are properly kept and reflect a true picture of the financial condition of the co-op.

On their trips to co-ops. the government inspectors are trying to persuade the managers to reduce credit sales as much as possible and are urging the individual members to leave their patronage dividends on deposit with the co-ops. to serve as a reserve on which they can draw during the months when cash is less readily available.

A summary showing all the different types of co-operatives now organized in Quebec will be published shortly as soon as the 1941 figures are compiled and ready for publication.

MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY KITS

As an aid to discussion groups and study clubs who wish to study certain specific problems, the Macdonald College staff have prepared a series of study kits which are available for distribution at a price which covers the cost of paper, mimeographing, envelope and postage. They are available with or without a kit of bulletins. Most of these bulletins can be obtained free from government sources, and readers are advised to write direct for such publications, references to which are given in the outlines, and thus save the cost of additional postage. An exception is the "Co-Operation Series" where it has been necessary to purchase the reference bulletins and pamphlets, but these are furnished at cost to our readers. In order to use these outlines intelligently, the pamphlet entitled "Purpose and Methods of Canadian Farm Problems Outlines" should be secured — one for each group.

While designed especially for study and discussion groups, these study kits are equally useful for individual study and, together with the reference bulletins, they comprise a useful working library for anyone desiring information on the subjects listed.

Special attention is called to the list of outlines appearing on page 40.

Knowledge

The science of husbandry is extremely profitable to those who understand it; but it brings the greatest trouble and misery upon those farmers who undertake it without knowledge.

Xenophon.

PRICE CEILINGS

The ceiling on prices was designed to limit inflation. This aim has received general endorsement. Some questions of general interest are now being raised. Is this development due entirely to the war or was there a drift in this direction in pre-war days? Will it prove a war measure only or will it carry on after the war?

For centuries prices were regulated by law or by custom. Those were the usual methods of arranging prices when workers supplied more of their own needs than they now do. Before specialization became so general prices were not so important. With specialization prices determine the reward of effort of different groups of workers.

It was only during the last two centuries that it was anywhere suggested that prices might regulate themselves. The idea that prices could regulate themselves was based on the idea that self-interest was *enlightened*. It was also based on the *unhindered* action of demand and supply. There is no record of any time or place when or where demand and supply were not interfered with. Nor is there any great faith that the self-interest of individuals is sufficiently enlightened to be in the interests of society in general.

Results of the decade of the thirties were disappointing. It is reported that one group of workers comprising over one quarter of the total received only one-tenth of the national income. At the same time there was a great amount of unemployment. With fewer working there was a great falling off in the total amount to be divided. It is clear, to all thinkers on the subject, that the chief cause of the condition was greater interference with supply, demand, and price in some industries than in others. There was more regulation in some industries than in others. Partial regulation proved ineffective and disappointing.

A pronounced trend toward more regulation of prices was apparent even before the war. This trend was noted not only in countries controlled by dictators but also in countries where advice is sought from a larger group on how to run things. The trend toward greater interference with price did not start with the outbreak of the war.

Will this regulation continue in post-war years? That will depend upon how well we make it work. During the last pre-war decade results were disappointing. If the present regulation of prices, wages and salaries is an attempt or desire to patch up the old system the movement is destined to be short-lived. If the movement is designed to perpetuate conditions that proved so disastrous in the past decade it will be popular only with those who benefit therefrom. If on the other hand the increased regulation of prices, which today measure so definitely the reward of work, is applied in a way to redress outstanding grievances the plan may become permanent.

Present price regulation has an opportunity and also a responsibility. The opportunity lies in expanding produc-

tion without allowing a repetition of the inflation that occurred during and immediately after the last war. The responsibility lies not only in pointing the direction of that expansion but also in making a long overdue readjustment in the reward of effort.

— J. E. L.

MARKET COMMENTS

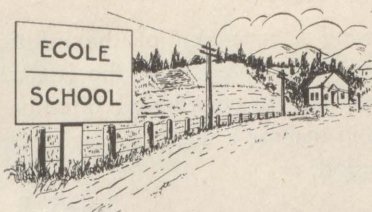
Prices of many farm products were much higher in January 1942 than in the same month of the previous year. Prices of all beef animals are one dollar or more per hundredweight above the price of one year earlier. In bacon hogs the difference is much more. This is due primarily to the new bacon quota, the full influence of which has just recently been reflected in the market.

Eggs and cheese are other items that reflect the influence of export demand and quota regulations in comparing present prices with those of the previous year.

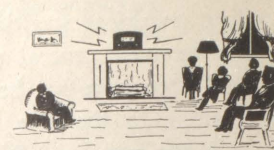
Apples and potatoes display the same difference from quite different causes. In these cases prices reflect the influence of light crops. The potato price puzzles people. The crop estimates now available explain the mystery. Last year prices of potatoes were low. Acreage was reduced by ten thousand acres. Yields were lower. Total production was down three million hundredweight. The farm price was doubled. The total value of the crop for the Dominion was sixteen million dollars more in round numbers than the larger crop of the previous year. This record shows the seasonal vagaries of this particular crop. It shows the need for different treatment of special cases. Seasonal variations of crops of this nature has been given as the reason why fresh vegetables were recently declared an exception to the price ceiling regulations.

Trend of Prices

	December 1941 \$	January 1941 \$	January 1942 \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.63	9.25	9.90
Cows, good, per cwt.....	5.83	6.50	7.31
Cows, common, per cwt.....	4.18	4.65	5.40
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	3.33	3.75	4.63
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	11.83	13.25	13.73
Veal, common, per cwt.....	10.38	11.50	12.25
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	9.00	11.25	10.62
Lambs, common, per cwt. ..	8.50	9.25	10.25
Bacon, hogs, dressed, B. 1, per cwt.	11.35	15.15	15.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.34½	0.34	0.34
Cheese, per lb.	0.16	0.25	0.25
Eggs, grade A, large, per doz.	0.25	0.34	0.34½
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.18	0.19½	0.22
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A. per lb.	0.27½	0.26	0.27
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec MacIntosh No. 1, Fancy, per lb.....	2.25	2.75 (B.C.)	2.90-3.25
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1. per 75 lb. bag	0.65	1.00	1.25-1.70
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton	27.00	29.00	29.00



LIVING AND LEARNING



Films Get Fine Response

The success of the National Film Board showings in the rural communities of the province has exceeded the highest hopes of those directing the project. Reports tell of halls crowded to capacity with people singing enthusiastically while the reels were being changed. We hear of excited groups of school children gathered in school auditorium, town hall or church basement, thrilled by the colour film "Ottawa on the River", cheering the "Heroes of the Atlantic" inspired by the "Peoples of Canada".

The response in almost every community has been enthusiastic. Local committees, made up of Women's Institute officers, school board members, local clergy, farm forum leaders have co-operated willingly and wisely. In a very real sense these occasions have been made community gatherings. Programmes have included musical items, folk dancing and games and talks on citizenship as well as group singing; (sometimes in both French and English.)

In several places the showing of the films has been coupled with local war efforts. Talks on salvage and the War Loan have been given; sales of candy in aid of the

Red Cross held. The Disney cartoon — "The Thrifty Pig" — has stirred sales of war savings certificates.

Comments on the quality of the films have been very favourable. Notes on the reports of meetings vary from "enjoyed by all", "uniformly interesting and impressive" to "much discussed afterwards".

Scotstown reports a packed meeting of 300, Quyon 200, Campbell's Bay 200 in the afternoon and 300 at night, Kazabazua 220, Stanstead 250, Cookshire 100, and other points with smaller crowds promise more for the next meeting.

The second programme is now on its way round. It includes five titles — "Churchill's Island", "Blue Horizons", "Wings of Youth", "Heritage" and "Farmers of the Prairies".

The Rural Adult Education Service of Macdonald College is acting as agent for the National Film Board and is co-operating with the Canadian Council on Education for Citizenship.

FARM FORUM NOTES

The total of listening groups in Quebec continues to roll up, the number now being 121 with a membership of 1723 at the time of writing. Following meetings arranged by Agronomes Drummond and Michaud several new groups were formed in the Ottawa Valley; the number of groups in this area has now reached 19.

The Quebec Farm Forum news has been ably given from week to week by selected members of the listening groups in several districts. So far, P. D. McArthur of Howick, Geo. Collum of Ormstown, Rev. Mr. Burt of Hemmingford and Leo Beaudin of Richmond have been heard as well as members of the staff of the College and the Adult Education Service.

Those coming up include:

Ben Corey of Hatley on February 16.

George Michaud of Hull on February 23.

Wm. French of Kingsbury on March 2.

Group secretaries are getting into the way of sending in good reports regularly. Forum Findings for the broadcast of January 19 broke all records with 82 groups reporting.

The comments on these report forms provide an admirable barometer of farm opinion and are of the greatest value to those preparing and directing the programme.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

The McLennan Travelling Libraries, which are now distributed from Macdonald College, were founded at McGill University in 1901, through the generosity of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan. At the beginning these Libraries were sent from coast to coast, but gradually the various provinces saw the desirability of instituting the system for themselves, until now the boxes are shipped mostly to rural communities in the Province of Quebec, although a few still go to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The aim of this department is to supply reading material, both fiction and non-fiction, to communities or groups of individuals cut off from all library service. Also many of the rural libraries feel that this is a very inexpensive way of supplementing their stock. The collection is divided into two main sections, Juvenile and Adult, the former being used to make up Travelling Libraries for the rural schools and containing books for the littlest ones as well as those suitable for all the other grades, story books and all types of supplementary reading. The adult section contains titles of a widely varied character, and of course new titles are being added constantly.

In order to obtain one of these libraries the procedure is simple, and the charges reasonable, in fact positively a bargain when one considers the cost of one individual

book at the retail price. Each Travelling Library contains 40 books, the fee for which is \$4.00 and the books may be kept for four months. The books are not arranged in fixed collections, each box being made up at the time of shipping, from selections submitted by the subscriber. The only restriction is that no Library may contain more than 50% fiction as the aim of this work is educational as well as recreational.

The fee for school libraries is \$2.00 only, as the Quebec Department of Education gives a yearly grant to cover half the fee on all libraries sent to rural schools under its jurisdiction. Transportation charges both ways are paid by the Travelling Library Department in such cases, but the books must be kept in the school itself.

Juvenile and adult catalogues, application forms and copies of the rules governing the loan of the libraries may be obtained by writing to: Travelling Library Department, Macdonald College, P.Q.

NOTES FROM OUR LISTENING GROUPS

"... I enjoyed the neighbourly get-together spirit of the Listening Group Conference... Such courses are especially interesting and helpful to those privileged to attend and they are bound to have far-reaching results; chief among these is a more complete understanding of the aims and purposes of such Agricultural Institutions. For many years the farmer felt that experimental methods were something apart from the rural farmers' problems and failed to see that the college was there to serve... The College is to be congratulated on the extra efforts which are being made to develop a co-operative spirit. We came away from the Conference with the feeling that our neighbours were not confined to a five-mile radius. As for the Programme presented I am sure we would all join in saying "Hats off to the Professors of Macdonald College".

Gervase O'Reilly,
Quyon, Que.

* * *

"... May I make a suggestion. As the labour situation becomes more critical, those of us who are daughters of farmers living at home are trying to help fill the gaps by doing farm work which was formerly done by our brothers or hired men, and some of us have to take over administration, purchasing and marketing. If somehow the agricultural colleges of Quebec could help us by holding Short Courses for women, allowing us to attend the Courses now given to men, we would be able to increase our usefulness in this work immeasurably. I understand Saskatchewan has already undertaken this type of training...

"... I greatly appreciated the privilege of attending both Camp Macdonald and the Woodlands Conference. Do not overlook, however, that we grow most rapidly when material is given us which is somewhat beyond our

previous experience. To simplify too much may mean slower progress than is necessary. The Farm Forum seems to me to err in this respect, while at the conferences this tendency was less marked...

Miss Roberta Jack,
Chateauguay Basin, Que.

* * *

"... I know of no other way that you can reach the farmers of Canada as efficiently as the Radio Forum plan in co-operation with the Listening Groups. I feel that this is the opportunity for all farmers to have their say, and the least that they can do is to make use of this opportunity. Farmers have always had lots of problems but it generally resulted in grumblings among themselves which does no good to anybody... The Macdonald College Journal is a good partner to the Listening Groups...

Fred Shufelt,
East Farnham, Que.

* * *

"... The Listening Group Conference held at Macdonald College was considered by all to be the most interesting meeting they ever attended... I considered each meeting brought out some useful points that could be used by every farmer, and showed the good work that is being done at the college in experimenting on feeds, developing new and better seeds, and the diseases of live-stock. This work is a credit not only to the College staff but also to Canada...

Geo. L. Collum,
Ormstown, Que.

* * *

"The Conference gave us a thorough understanding of the "Listening Groups" and how they could be operated to benefit the farmer. Since returning home I have availed myself of every opportunity to impress upon the minds of our farmers the necessity of expressing their opinions in regard to their needs. We have five new groups in this district this year and gradually plans are being made for more. I feel that a more liberal distribution of literature to farmers' clubs, etc., would help...

Rupert Carson,
Danville, Que.

* * *

"... I have been wondering how many of the farmers who attended the Macdonald College Short Course, have gone home and really done their best to organize listening groups. I think we have reached our objective in Compton, but we are going to get more. Let us build up a system of co-operation among farmers that can give us an equal chance with labour organizations and corporations whose activities are responsible for the low price of farm commodities as compared with manufactured goods..."

A. E. French,
Cookshire, Que.

NEWS REEL

Western Farmers Invade Capital

The Setting:

Ottawa Union Station.

The Time:

Sunday, February 1, 1942.

The Scenes:

I.—The C.N.R. and C.P.R. trains from the West come steaming in on Sunday morning with four hundred and forty farmers, mayors, reeves, municipal officials and business men. Four hundred and forty members of the Saskatchewan delegation prepared to present the petition of 187,000 Saskatchewan citizens demanding adjustments in the government policy to meet the problems of that province.

II.—In the Conference Room in the Chateau Laurier, Sunday afternoon.

Incidents:

A handful of Saskatchewan M.P's on the station platform shaking hands with all comers.

Agnes Macphail remarking—"You can see on their faces the marks of toil, drought, worry, low prices and of looking day after day for rain."

A farmer remarking, "Some winter you have here, it was raining the day I left."

Everybody referring to the Minister of Agriculture as "Jimmy"—the way school boys talk about a teacher they regard with a mixture of fear and admiration.

In the Chateau Laurier four hundred people overcrowded in the Conference Room nonchalantly pulling off their coats.

The chairman with a bull-voice and in a red flannel shirt taming the restless audience.

A delegate objecting to the word "must" when George Robertson was instructing them they must be on the train by 10:45 as it left the station at that time. The delegation slept on the train, ate their meals in the room in which Their Majesties were entertained by Canada.

The announcement that the entire expense of the delegation was borne by contributions from the people — the average contribution being 24 cents.

A delegate saying—"We won't accept an hour and a half with the Cabinet. We must demand five hours." Another saying—"A good man can say as much in five minutes as others can say in five hours." (Cheers)

Jack Wesson, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool President, starting his speech—"Well, we're here." and the cheers that followed. Jack Wesson saying: "Football teams find they do better with rooters going with them. Small delegations haven't done so well in years past. This time we brought two train loads of rooters." (Cheers)

These remarks were picked up:

"We don't want too much—we just want to live decently. A high price for wheat could do as much harm as a low price."

"We all want parity prices. But it's hard to pick on a base year."

"If wheat growing isn't profitable we'll go into livestock. What'll the East do then."

"A lot of land should never have been settled but the P.F.R.A. is gradually putting it back to grass."

"Mechanization in Saskatchewan isn't so wide spread in our area, and when it does come, a lot of poor farmers are squeezed off their land."



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Women's Organizations to Assist Price Board

by M. E. McCurdy

DELEGATES from eighteen national women's organizations met with Mr. Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and other Government officials in Ottawa in December to open a war on inflation and to find means to help to maintain the existing price ceiling. Wars have always encouraged inflation and this is the first time, and Canada the first nation, in the world to attempt to combat it.

It was revealed during the meeting that women are potentially the greatest buying factors in the country, fully eighty per cent of the buying being done by them. The enlistment of 3,000,000 women of Canada through the national organizations to prevent inflation was shown as a factor to be taken into serious consideration.

The plan adopted at the meeting was that the women of Canada co-operate with the War-Time Prices Board in making up their own list of retail selling prices. Specific directions as to how this could be done were agreed upon, to be given out through the press, radio, in moving pictures, and through printed material to be released through women's organizations all over Canada. Broadcasts and emergency meetings to cover the ground as speedily as possible were arranged for, Dr. Charlotte Whitton and Madame Pierre Casgrain both voluntarily assisting in this work.

Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, asked for universal co-operation, if the plan were to succeed. "To consume less and save more" was one of the requests to Canada's women, as well as the suggestion that they adjust their way of living to the standard: "Can I do without this?" rather than: "Can I afford this?"

Thirteen administration units have been set up by the Board, and these will call rallies at which information will be given on the best methods of co-operation with the price control programme.

Mr. Gordon has emphasized in his public utterances that retail storekeepers were giving excellent co-operation in the matter of price-ceiling policy, and that women need not consider themselves a sort of police force, but should show a spirit of co-operation with the store-keepers in every possible way.

By doing away with what may appropriately be called "frills" such as the wrapping and packaging of bread and other bakery products, and a possible cutting down of bread deliveries, economy in the handling of these things

may be expected. The Board has stated that business generally is faced with the necessity of making economies wherever possible, whether in production, distribution or standardization of products, or in all of these.

It was generally agreed that work done along this line now, before the conclusion of the war, would greatly facilitate the return of a normal business life and materially help to prevent inflation with all its attendant evils after the war is ended.

W.I. NOTES

Provincial Board Holds Busy Session

At an all-day meeting of the Board of Directors of Quebec Women's Institutes held in Memorial Hall, Y.W.C.A., Montreal, on Saturday, January 3. Mrs. C. E. Petch, was invested with the Order of Agricultural Merit from Premier Godbout. Dr. W. H. Brittain of Macdonald College presented the Medal. Mr. April, representing Mr. Adrien Morin, was present and gave a short account of the history of the order.

Another visitor at the meeting, Mr. Sholto Watt, explained the work of the Queen's Canadian Fund, and thanked the Institutes for their practical help and co-operation. He suggested that an appropriate field for women's work might be found in those things which no Government can do, such as giving to evacuated children a mother's care. War effort should be, he pointed out, directed to the most advantage.

Mrs. C. S. Hilder, recently returned from England gave a graphic account of food conditions there, and spoke in terms of admiration of the courage and cheerfulness with which British women are facing their many problems.

Dr. Brittain encouraged the members to a serious study of vital subjects now claiming attention in the educational world of Quebec, as the Larger Administration and all its implications, and reminded them that there is a possibility that women may be allowed to sit on School Boards in the near future.

The meeting opened with a salute to the flag and the Mary Stewart Collect. Mrs. Dow briefly addressed the Board, stressing the part to be played by Canadian women in prevention, of inflation, which, she said, always followed war. Canada is the first country to try to prevent inflation, and in this women, constituting 80% of the buyers, could give valuable assistance.

A fund of over \$1,000.00, collected by individual subscriptions from members of the Q.W.I. was allocated for war purposes, to be forwarded upon receipt of information from authorities in Ottawa. A further sum of \$250.00 remaining from an Emergency Fund, will be invested in Government Bonds.

Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for the Q.W.I., discussed arrangements for future demonstrations in the Branches, and gave suggestions for School Fairs, commending the interest and co-operation of the Institutes.

Mrs. W. J. H. Kuhring, Director of Canadianization, told of the need of leather vests for the Norse sailors who are engaged in carrying foods and other supplies to Britain. An American firm has supplied ten tons of leather suitable for the purpose, free of cost, and another has given many bolts of lining. The members were asked to enlist the interest of the branches in this much needed work as soon as possible.

Mrs. Dow Represents F. W. I. C.

Mrs. C. E. Dow, President of Quebec Women's Institutes, represented the Federated Institutes of Canada at the War-Time Prices and Trade Board meeting recently held in Ottawa. Mrs. Dow took the place of the F.W.I.C. President, Mrs. Harley Dunham of Havelock, who was ill and unable to attend. The W.I. was one of the eighteen national organizations of women represented at the meeting.

Outstanding Work Done

The last months of 1941 record an unusual achievement by the Warden Branch in Shefford County, not only on account of work accomplished, but in promoting a spirit of co-operation throughout the whole community. Not only have the members been working themselves but they have had the assistance of the French women in the place as well as the co-operation of the Red Cross, and together they have succeeded in turning out a large amount of work.

A total of 60 knitted articles, including 3 wool afghans, 51 quilts, 11 articles of children's clothing, \$15.00 in cash, and 16 boxes packed for soldiers stand to the credit of the Branch, as well as a share in the 103 quilts made in the last three months in the community. Thrifty plans helped with the cost of materials and other necessary expenses.

Cowansville Celebrates Thirtieth Year

One of the interesting features of Cowansville's thirtieth anniversary, recently celebrated, was the reading of the minutes of the first meeting of the club. Two charter members, Mrs. J. C. McClatchie and Mrs. W. G. Brown were present. The first President was Mrs. H. C. Cotton, with Miss Jessie Ruiter as Secretary. Many of the original forty members are still actively working for their Branch.

Presentation

At its December meeting the Branch at Stanstead North presented Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis with a gold rose bowl in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of their

wedding day. A high-light of the meeting was the reading of a letter from a member of a Branch in England, the Stanstead Abbott Branch, expressing thanks for last year's garden seeds, which produced vegetables of excellent quality there.

Child Welfare

Megantic County sent three quilts to the Salvation Army, and distributed sunshine bags to sick ones in the community, and Warden Branch sent cards and baskets at Xmas to sick and shut-ins. Pioneer and Brownsburg Branches donated \$5.00 each to the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal. Eardley sent cards to sick neighbours. Cowansville had a paper on Child Welfare by Mrs. J. W. Draper, who stressed importance of proper foods in the health of growing children, these including milk, fruits and vegetables. The benefit of hot lunches for school children was noted by the speaker. Each member responded to the roll call with a gift for the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. Way's Mills Branch sent toys to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Montreal. Tuberculosis was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Florence Watson in Dunham Branch. Lennoxville sent boxes, baskets and flowers to sick ones at Xmas and Ascot and Stanbridge East followed similar lines. Frontier donated \$5.00 to the Children's Memorial Hospital, and East Angus, Scotstown, Spooner Pond, St. Armand and Inverness Branches all remembered their less fortunate neighbours at Christmas time; the latter Branch sent \$3.00 to Montreal Memorial Hospital, \$5.00 to the Salvation Army. Hatley sent boxes to Ste. Annes Memorial Hospital and gifts to the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal.

Red Cross and War Work

The Branches at St. Armand, Megantic and Melboro made contributions to the Mobile Kitchen Fund. The Queen's Canadian Fund received cash donations from Rupert, East Angus, Cherry River, (The latter \$25.00), Inverness, Eardley and Wakefield.

Megantic, Wright Branch and East Angus contributed in cash to the Provincial Self-Denial Fund.

The appeal for seeds for Britain was responded to by Way's Mills, Cowansville, Lennoxville, Aylmer East, Ascot, East Angus, Scotstown, East Clifton, Brownsburg and Eardley Branches.

Slab chocolate for the R.A.F. Comforts was sent from Megantic and Scotstown Branches.

Christmas boxes for boys overseas, as well as those in training camps in Canada were sent from Ayer's Cliff, South Bolton, Brompton Road, (the latter valued at \$12.00) Belvedere, Melboro, Cherry River, Warden, Richmond and Eardley.

Donations for blankets were given by Ayer's Cliff, Warden, Aylmer East and Belvedere (\$25.00). Bundles for Britain were donated from Belvedere, Ascot and Scotstown Branches.

Lennoxville filled and forwarded 17 service bags, and Ascot 3. Other contributions to the Red Cross included a wool comforter from Way's Mills, 5 knitted articles from Stanbridge East, also layettes and quilts. This Branch co-operated with the local societies in raising \$88.00 which was sent to the Red Cross. Ascot sent 3 quilts, 9 knitted articles. Melboro sent 3 quilts, Cowansville an afghan, Brompton Road 2 quilts, 1 layette, Belvedere 1 quilt, clothing and 30 knitted articles. Cherry River gave 3 quilts, a dress and knitted goods. Eardley finished 49 articles for the Red Cross. Spooner Pond gave \$5.00 in cash, Melboro 1 quilt, 1 afghan. East Clifton shipped clothing, 1 quilt and knitted goods. Belvedere 1 quilt, Frontier 2 quilts, Eardley 9 quilts, 30 pillow-cases and clothing.

Rupert Branch has charge of the Salvage campaign in the vicinity.

Gore branch purchased one \$10 War Savings Certificates, donated \$10 to the Queen's Canadian Fund, \$16 self-denial war effort, \$1.60 to the Mobile Canteen Fund, a box of Maple Sugar cakes to sailors, 3 pairs new wool blankets, 2 afghans, 2 quilts, considerable knitting and sewing to Red Cross.

Agriculture

Ascot Branch formed a Farm Forum and distributed literature on the subject. Mr. M. B. Bonnier, Agronomist, addressed Breckenridge Branch on Co-operation, followed

by Mr. Rene Nougat, Horticulturist, who gave an informative address on the growing of fruits.

Education

Stanstead North supplies soup for rural pupils attending Stanstead College, and Spooner Pond, Brompton Road Branches, as well as Aylmer East, supply hot school lunches for pupils attending school there. Wakefield and Ascot Branches gave War Certificates and War Savings Stamps as school prizes. Brownsburg donated \$5.00 to a County Scholarship Fund which Argenteuil County is collecting. Stanbridge East gives what is known as the Theodora Scholarship of \$10.00 each year. Winners this year were Miss Pansy Cocher and Miss Carol Sayer.

Citizenship

Price Control was the subject of study in Scotstown Branch, and Salvage needs were also described. Wright's Branch had an address on Municipal Law.

Home Economics

Ascot Branch held a rummage sale which realized \$20.00 and East Angus arranged a series of "Vanishing Teas" which helped to replenish the treasury. St. Armand had a demonstration in rug-making. Jerusalem-Bethany catered for the annual banquet of the Farmer's Club. Breckenridge had a paper on Canadian Industries. Wakefield Branch applied for a four-days course in cooking and sewing.

OUR MOUNTING WAR EFFORT

Much unthinking criticism has been levelled at Canada's War Effort during the past year, and this criticism is being challenged by the information made public in the first weeks of the new year by the press reviews as published in many outstanding newspapers of the day. Gleanings from the Montreal Gazette and other sources show some rather astonishing facts along this line.

A ship-building programme now in action amounts to \$430 millions of dollars, of which \$300 is for merchant shipping. Canada's share of the material used in this production is about 90%.

There are about 360,000 Canadians enlisted for service in the Army, Navy and Air-Forces. Six hundred thousand workers are engaged on war production in these early months of 1942. The output of chemicals and high-power explosives in 1941 exceeded the total output for the years 1914-1918.

Canada is turning out a wide range of guns of many types. More than 7 million shells and 10 millions of cartridge cases for shells have been made since the war began, and millions of small arms' ammunition are being turned out every day. Air craft, tanks and motor vehicles are being built. Canada produces one army automotive unit every three minutes. These are only a small proportion of Canada's war-time productivity.

In spite of the heavy demands of timber for Canada's own defence building, which takes 45% of her entire output, she still exports large quantities to Britain, making up for the large European supplies now no longer obtainable. With far-seeing wisdom, millions of seedling trees are being planted this spring to assist in reforesting the lumber districts.

The demand for aluminum caused by the war has resulted in the production of hundreds of millions of pounds during the past year. Canada's production, hitherto controlled, has had to expand greatly to meet the growing needs of the war. The demands for other metals has grown in the same proportion, and, spurred on by this need, Canada's monthly production has grown to a wonderful extent. In October, 1941 Canada produced 137,000 tons of pig iron, and 223,000 tons of steel.

By the end of August, 1941, 1,831 millions of pounds of food-stuffs had been shipped to Britain during the whole period of the war. This included more than 800 million pounds of bacon and pork products. Since there has been an even greater volume of farm and dairy products shipped overseas. In 1940 butter production in Canada totalled 73½ millions of pounds, and cheese 34 millions. The greatly increased export of these to Britain proves that Canada is not forgetting the needs of the fighting forces of Britain.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

HOW MUCH FREEDOM?

WITHOUT liberty there can be no personality and no responsibility. Sometime, sooner or later, parents must give to their sons and daughters freedom and complete responsibility. Ultimately you have to turn over to your children, responsibility for their own decisions and their own actions. This, in terms of parent-child relationships, is the meaning of a belief in democracy and in Christianity.

It would appear, therefore, that a parent's job is to work herself out of a job. How soon and how much you turn over to your children will depend on several factors and there you will have to exercise judgment. You will be influenced, in all probability, by your faith or lack of faith in your child's ability, and by your own courage or fearfulness, the conservatism or venturesomeness of your own character. But do not forget that no matter how much you fear to let go the reins, the day will come when you must, and the more you have already handed over, the easier and safer will be the final and complete break which admits that your child has become a grown man or woman.

In any given situation, be it the child's desire to choose his own cookie from the plate, the teen-age girl's demand to choose her own friends, or the college student's insistence on his right to decide for himself about smoking—you will need to consider what demands, temptations and issues are presented to your child, and you will want to realize what experience he or she has already had as a basis for making independent decisions in this or that regard. Furthermore, in looking toward a growing independence, you will want to provide opportunities and experiences that will develop the child's ability for sound judgment and choice. I recall watching a four-year old girl when a large box of Christmas chocolates was passed round the room. Without hesitation or delay she helped herself, then turned to her mother saying, "That was a quick decision, wasn't it?" Obviously someone had been teaching her to "make up her mind", and she was already learning to manage her own desires, to her great satisfaction.

On more than one occasion I have watched a school child coping with a strange situation or attempting a new task, sizing up the various elements and proceeding confidently to deal with them; and I have known that independence was encouraged in his or her home. On the other hand, I have seen a child with only half his attention on the job in hand and the other half, fearfully, on my

reaction to his attempts, and have known that he was, by that very divided attention, less capable of achieving success, and that he had probably been over-supervised and directed rather than encouraged to self-direction and independent action. It is important for parents to realise the value of allowing children to experiment, to make mistakes without being constantly criticised, and so to learn wherever possible, from the experience or situation rather than from adult preaching and direction.

A nine-year old was given a box of candy. As Sonny tucked into the tempting chocolates, his Dad said: "If you eat all that box at once, you'll be sick", but nothing was done to prevent his eating them. Before bed-time Sonny was sick, very sick. As he looked up, green about the gills, he said to his mother, "Dad said I would be ill and I was." There was an odd note of satisfaction in his voice. He had been told a fact about life, had tested it, and proved it true.

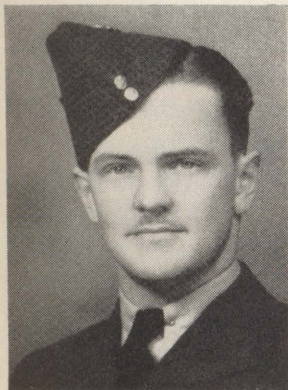
Children learn to make decisions by making decisions, to choose wisely by making choices, to have sound judgment by exercising their own judgment and taking the consequences. Note that last phrase! We parents are so often tempted to protect our children from the consequences of their own decisions. John gets up late and mother does his chores and polishes his shoes so that he won't be late for school. Mary misplaces her clothes or her books but it is mother who spends time hunting for them or provides money to replace the lost articles. So John never learns how inelastic time is and Mary is denied the opportunity to discover the cost of carelessness. They are both prevented from acquiring the sound judgment which in later years will be expected of them when facing more serious issues.

Choices must be real choices. Children must have the right to choose wrong as well as right and they must be allowed to experience the results — bad as well as good — of the choices they make; otherwise their learning will be unsound, their values false. We cannot always be there to protect them from the consequences of their carelessness, their laziness, their thoughtlessness, their ignorance. But we can help them to learn what are the real results of these, just as we can allow them to learn that fires burn and knives cut, that anger creates anger and friendliness begets happiness. Sound experiences, real responsibility, these are essential if we would produce people capable of using wisely the freedoms of democracy.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates



Sergeant Pilot Allan Dale Houston was killed in a 'plane crash north of Victoria, B.C. on January 30.

Allan was born and brought up at Macdonald College and all his life until he joined the R.C.A.F. in November, 1940 was spent on the campus. He attended Macdonald High School and later entered the Diploma Course at the College, from which he graduated in 1936.

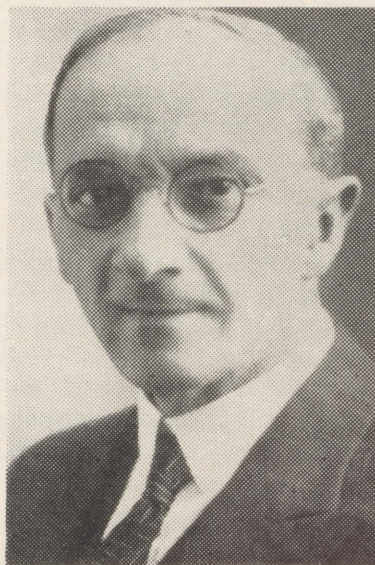
He was well known to all members of the College staff and his cheerful personality earned him universal popularity. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his mother, his brother Jimmy and his two sisters, Jean and Dorothy.

Word has reached us of the death on active service of another of our graduates, Kenneth Hew Smith, who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture in 1938. Our informant is his brother, Major Ian Smith, R.A.O.C., who writes from England as follows: "I thought you would like some information about my brother for your records. Sub-Lieutenant Kenneth Hew Smith, R.N.V.R., H.M.S. Formidable (Fleet Air Arm), mentioned in despatches "For conspicuous bravery and initiative in the Battle of Metapan" where he torpedoed an Italian cruiser. Failed to return from an operational flight May 8th, 1941, and is presumed killed that day."

Mrs. A. W. Swan, née Helen Shedrick, passed away at her home in Portishead, England, on November 8th last after a long illness.

A graduate of the School for Teachers in the class of 1914, Mrs. Swan leaves many friends in and around Montreal. During her life in England she was an untiring ambassador of good-will for her beloved Canada and none who knew her could fail to have an increased appreciation of the beauties of her native country.

The college extends its sincere sympathy to her husband in his sad bereavement.



News of the appointment of Mr. R. R. Ness to the Legislative Council, announced recently by Premier Godbout, has been received with wide acclaim. This appointment is a fitting climax to a long and successful career in the field of animal breeding. Ever since "Bob" Ness showed a herd of his father's cattle at the Chicago World's Fair 50 years ago, the fame of the cattle from his Burnside Farm has gradually increased until now the Ness name is known to lovers of pure bred cattle throughout the country and abroad.

Mr. Ness is a valued member of the College Advisory Committee on Agriculture, representing the livestock industry. His four sons have all graduated from Macdonald, two in the Diploma Course and two in the Degree Course. A brother, A. R. Ness, is head of the College Department of Animal Husbandry.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Ness on his appointment which brings fresh honours to a good friend of the College.

Preparations for the arrival of the Canadian Women's Army Corps in their new headquarters are almost completed as far as the College is concerned.

The School for Teachers has moved to Montreal and from all reports are pleased with their new home. The dormitories for the men students on the upper floor of the Main Building are ready for occupancy and the students will move into them as soon as we know definitely just when the C.W.A.C. will arrive. The moving of the men students into the dormitory and the women students into the other residence will probably be done over a week-end so as to disturb classes as little as possible.

A STUDENT LOOKS AT HIS WORLD

A Senior—I. B. McCuaig

We came to Macdonald to equip ourselves with the best possible training in our chosen field. We found ourselves living in an age of specialization, in which competition was keen. Our mode of travel had changed from a four-wheeled carriage to a stainless steel stratoliner flying an invisible radio beam. The family doctor had been replaced by a host of specialists each spending more time in study and research on one phase of medicine than the doctor of several generations ago spent on the entire subject. Similarly, Agriculture was changing from a simple, pastoral existence to a complicated highly organized industry. Four years' instruction under men who have made the study of agriculture their life work, seemed the most sensible way to equip ourselves with the best possible foundation for a place in the agricultural world, whether we intended to farm after college, or do post-graduate work at some research station or experimental farm, to do community work or some specialized form of commercial enterprise. That was, with probably a few exceptions, why we came to college.

The cost of the course is a primary consideration. It means at least four years of your life. But we have decided that they can be spent in no more profitable way. Actual cash outlay is little more than it would cost to live in a city. Many students earn enough in the summer to keep themselves all year round. The greatest single stumbling block to more students taking agriculture is the pitiful wages which the farmer can afford to pay, and consequently the rate of pay adopted by experimental stations and institutions.

It costs effort and application. Disappointments and temptations dog your path. There is the ever present possibility of failing in your studies.

But as graduation day looms, you grow retrospective. You think of the first timid weeks of the Freshman year. Freshman "duties", which appeared a curse at the moment, now make sense, for every boy entering the college becomes familiar with the organization of the various clubs and functions, from the bottom up and, as he progresses from year to year, he assumes increasingly responsible positions in his chosen activity. Compulsory participation in at least two major sports has brought honour to the college, and amazement to the individual in his own ability.

Residence life makes student government take on a very real meaning. Through the years, the various student organizations have laid down rules which represented the best procedure to be followed. As the times and conditions change, the rules must change, so there is always an opportunity for direction and leadership.

Tolerance of the other fellow's point of view is necessary. It is even more important to *see* the other fellow's

point of view. College life breaks the narrow vision, and the self-contained unit in which many of us live. We realize that the problems of farmers elsewhere are just as important as our own.

We have learned not to let opposition frighten us, whether it be in sports, or in ideas, or in problems. After the battle is over, we find it has not been so bad, and that we are stronger for the fight. Teamwork and honest endeavour prove their worth on the playing field and in the various activities on the campus.

Finally the opportunity given to develop the quality of leadership is the most useful part of a college education. The ability to apply the knowledge gained in the communities where we are is the final test of our training.

A Freshman—Mathieu St. Pierre

The first question a Freshman is asked by friends at home is about the "fun" he has at college. This attitude is a very common one and does not do justice to the high standards of the colleges. As a Freshman at Macdonald, I seize this opportunity to show that the activities carried on here, either social, intellectual or physical, all have a definite educational value.

The transition from High School to College is not always easy for the student. In college he finds an organized social life, in which he plays an important part and whose customs are well-established. Social activities at Mac are varied too. There are the Saturday night 'hops', the class parties with the School of Household Science, the Teachers and the Homemakers. There are the Wednesday evening programmes of the Literary and Debating Society, featuring amateur musicales, quiz programmes, plays and debates between the classes of all Schools.

A casual observer might think these entertainments are solely for our diversion. To us they mean more than that. The privilege we have of organizing our own activities gives us many opportunities to assume responsibilities. And the principles which make an evening a success in our restricted social sphere we hope to apply later on in our community organizations. Another aspect must be underlined. These repeated meetings bring us in contact with persons and characters different from ourselves. Our social success will therefore depend on the measure in which we adapt ourselves to them. If we are "social bores" at college what can we expect to be later?

Life at Macdonald College is not composed merely of social events. The larger part of the time, in fact, is devoted to learning. The mornings see us at lectures while the afternoons are reserved for practical work in the laboratories. The programme of the first year of the Degree Course in Agriculture covers the subjects already taught at High School but on a much more scientific basis. The purpose is to have students from different parts of the country

possess the same basic principles and apply the same methods of experimentation. Agriculture proper is given two hours of theoretical and two hours of practical work a week. It consists in a general survey of farm problems; dairy herds, beef cattle, hog production, soils and crops. Practical readers will wonder why so little time is devoted to such an important subject. It may be that, confronted with immediate problems, they forget that soil fertilizing, agricultural engineering, plant breeding and insect control are based respectively on chemistry, physics, botany and entomology. Many people still do not realize that agriculture is a complex science many of whose problems have to be solved in laboratories.

Sports are very much in vogue at Macdonald College and the projects of our Athletic Committee meet with everyone's approval and co-operation. The athletic year begins in early October with the Field Day. Each class is represented in all competitions and special encouragement is given to all Freshmen to take part in it. Needless to say that this is often unnecessary. Urged by the novelty of the surroundings and eager to make a name for themselves the Freshmen came in first place this year. This keen competition between classes is carried on throughout the year in other sports like basketball, volleyball and hockey. Minor sports like badminton, fencing, swimming are not without their devotees. Sports, as organized here, offer us many opportunities to acquire the sense of fair-play and solidarity. Winners and losers are unanimous in their desire to play a good clean game, while in the gallery rooters of each class gather to cheer their players.

There is a lot more I could write about Macdonald College. In this brief account I have not described the atmosphere of comradeship and freedom that pervades all our activities. I have also omitted to say what interest the members of the staff take in our college life and to what extent they collaborate to make our stay at Macdonald the most fruitful possible. Others are better qualified than myself to write of these things. But I must report this, in conclusion: it is our deep conviction that we will find at MAC all the opportunities needed to make us conscious of our duties toward agriculture and society in general.

THE MACDONALD PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 2)

in order the better to organize and instruct local leaders in the organization and operation of Radio Forums.

A one-day conference of Farm Radio Forums held in June initiated another activity, which we hope will continue as an annual event. Another new venture during the past year was a one-week "Refresher Course" for Agonomes, undertaken in co-operation with the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Other Extension Activities

In carrying out an extension programme, we are confronted with many difficulties. Serving a territory twice the size of Texas, with a rural English-speaking popula-

tion approximately equal to that of Prince Edward Island, the task of making our work known is one of extreme difficulty. As a private institution we lack the advantages possessed by all similar institutions in Canada and the U.S. of a system of government-employed county representatives under our direct control. We are not financially able to visit our constituency, to carry on demonstration work throughout the country, to supply speakers to rural gatherings, or to assist directly in all those many activities, which, in other provinces and states, are considered to be a part of the normal work of the state college and are supported liberally by state funds. Such support we do not enjoy.

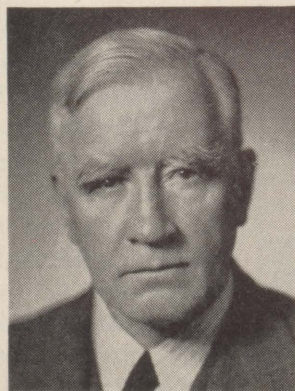
We have, however, felt that, in addition to our responsibility to the regular and short course students who attend classes for a longer or shorter time at the College, we have also a responsibility to the rural constituency. We are convinced that the failure of so many farm movements has been due to lack of previous education before the movement is launched and lack of continuing education afterward. Therefore, our own modest efforts have been designed to correct this defect. We have followed the time-tested method of the discussion group. We have held community schools and other special leadership courses to develop and to train those with the interest and ability to act as conveners of our small groups. We have put forth great efforts to prepare sound factual material for these groups. We have launched a monthly Journal to support and assist this programme. We have associated ourselves in the Farm Radio Forum, in co-operation with the CBC and the Federation of Agriculture, where through the medium of a programme of dramatized broadcasts, combined with study and discussion, we have sought to bring right into the homes of the people, to small groups of neighbours, the familiar problems of everyday life.

The foregoing will serve to indicate in a very partial and fragmentary way some of the activities whereby we have attempted to fulfill the trust committed to us by our Founder.

PROTESTANT COMMITTEE ELECTS CHAIRMAN

A. Kirk Cameron was elected Chairman of the Protestant Committee of the council of Education at its meeting on January 30—to succeed the late H. R. Cockfield.

Mr. Cameron has been a member of the committee for 25 years and is conversant with educational problems all over the province. For the last 17 years he has been chairman of the sub-committee on School Consolidation.



From Our Readers

"... In all talks on industry great emphasis is placed on the working man and he is encouraged to do all that he can to win the war... Nothing seems to be done to impress farm labour that they have anything to do except look for a better job at more pay. The problem is not to get men but to get men who know anything and men with any desire to work. It takes four men to make sure of having two on the job at any one time. In addition, it takes at least three to do the work of two, but the worst thing seems to be the lack of appreciation for values and our break-age costs are more than doubled all the time.

"... It is a shame to see what has happened to many of our herds. I never knew a time before when both milk shippers as well as cream producers would sell any cow in the barn that was saleable. Before this Fall they would sell certain cows and only a certain number. Not so this Fall and many men have gone so far as to sell all their milking stock. Farm after farm is without a bull this winter. Little chance of having winter milk next year with no bull to breed the heifers this winter.

"... Things have changed an awful lot, however, in a few weeks and seem to be on the mend as far as cattle sales go. Yesterday some chaps were over for a bull. They are very happy with the 65 cent price on cheese fat. One is shipping 6% milk which gives him \$3.90 per hundred and he is only half a mile from the factory. As I said before it is so good that it will upset all the balance in the dairy business and make milk terribly scarce in Montreal unless something is done. Montreal is only one city and Toronto will be worse because of the number of cheese factories. . . ."

W. E. Ashton,
Foster, Que.

"In January your article on apple trees was worth more to me than the price of the Journal. I was undecided what trees to plant next spring to fill in vacant places in the orchard.

I would like one of your farmers' account books. It is just what the farmer needs. How can he know his profits until he knows the cost of production?

Milton Baker, Danville, Que.

Commenting on some of Mr. Geddes' remarks in his "Strippings" column last month, Mr. F. W. Presant, Feeds Administrator, writes us in part as follows: "Dealing with oilcake meal prices, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has ascertained that three manufacturers of oilcake meal at Montreal claim to have established ceiling prices on sales in carlots f.o.b. Montreal ranging from \$41.00, \$44.00 and \$48.00 per ton respectively. Up to the present time, therefore, it has been a question of supply and demand which has determined the price at which oilcake meal is sold wholesale since none are now selling at established ceilings. During December two mills at Montreal were offering carlots at \$40.00. One dropped his price to \$38.00 temporarily and moved a large volume of meal.

What action would you have the Board take in such cases where offerings were being made below established ceiling prices and buyers were not taking advantage of it?

No doubt the dealer from whom Mr. Geddes purchased oilcake in October at \$2.20 per cwt. had purchased his supply in midsummer when prices were several dollars below those of the basic period. If oilcake sold at \$49.00 in Toronto during November, it would have to go back to the established ceiling on December 1st.

Under the Freight Assistance Policy we have satisfied ourselves that except perhaps in isolated cases, the feeder is getting the benefits fully passed on to him. It may be true that it is not always calculated to the closest half cent, but is calculated to the closest practical figure.

I have before me definite evidence of the extent to which the freight assistance is being applied in reducing the cost of mixed feeds to the extent of the eligible content. Reductions according to individual feeds run all the way from 22c per ton to \$4.50 per ton for scratch feeds in Ontario. Many poultry mashers show reductions of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton and some pig feeds run up to \$3.85 per ton."

Clean Seed Means Improved Crops

In view of the important bearing of good seed on crop production, each farmer should ask himself: "Is my present variety entirely satisfactory for the conditions peculiar to my farm? Is my seed as pure and as strong and vital as it should be? Can it be cleaned and made into first-class seed?"

All seed needs a thorough cleaning and grading to remove weed seeds and offal as well as all light and shrunken kernels. Improper cleaning of seed is due in most cases to lack of proper sieves or screens, or to the improper adjustment of the mill. The ordinary fanning mill often may be adjusted to provide a sufficiently well graded sample under general farm conditions. It is difficult to give instructions for fitting and operating that will apply in all cases because different samples of the same kind of seed may require different treatment in the same mill.

Recommendations as to the types and sizes of screens to use in cleaning and grading seeds of different kinds are given in the Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin No. 137 on "Weeds and Weed Seeds with Notes on Seed Cleaning". The sieves mentioned are put forward as examples of the type of screen most useful for the various purposes and deal specifically with the seed of wheat, barley, oats, flax, red clover, alfalfa and sweet clover, alsike, timothy, brome grass, western rye grass, and crested wheat grass. The specific sieve required for cleaning any particular lot of seed, of course, depends upon a variety of factors already explained.

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*Catalogue and Samples on request.***KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.**
Box 361 - Dept. 6 - Ottawa, Ont.**CLEANING AND OILING
LEATHER HARNESS**

By spending a rainy day now and then cleaning harness you can add years to the life of this part of your farm equipment. The following is one method of cleaning and oiling harness that gives good results.

Get a wash tub, a scrubbing brush, some soap, an old plank 8 ft. long and some warm water. Put the water in the tub and place one end of the wooden plank on a saw horse so it extends over the tub. Put the other end on a higher saw horse or bench to let the water drain into the tub. (Two lath strips tacked to the plank will direct the water to the tub). To wash the harness dip it in the water, place it on the plank and scrub it with the brush till all the dirt has been removed. Wipe off the excess water and hang it up to dry.

When the leather is about three quarters dry, warm some Neats foot oil or harness oil in a pan and apply it to the leather with a cloth.

If strap pieces of leather tend to be stiff pull them across the edge of a board to limber them up and then re-oil them.

Oldest Exhibition has Surplus

Hants county exhibition at Windsor, which vies with Pictou county exhibition for the honor of being the oldest exhibition in Canada, revived last year after two years suspension due to war conditions. The report of the exhibition, submitted recently to the annual meeting of the county agricultural society, showed a substantial surplus on hand for the operation of the exhibition, under the management of M. G. Hanson. The Pictou county exhibition is to be revived again next year.

Home Made Floor Wax. Wax may be made at home with the following materials:

- 1/4 pound beeswax
- 1 pound paraffin
- 1/4 pint raw linseed oil
- 1 1/4 pint turpentine.

Melt the wax and the paraffin; then add the linseed oil and turpentine, stirring thoroughly until blended.

No. 11

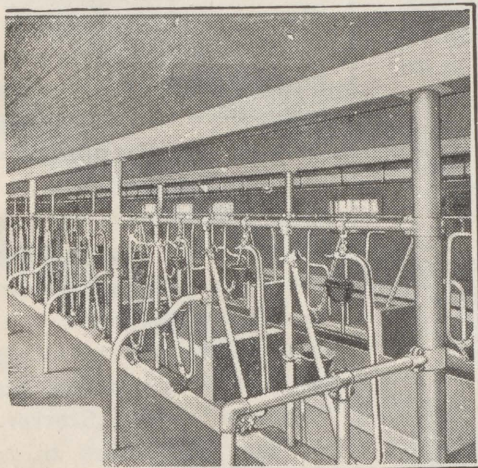
**MIRACLE
BILL
SAYS**

My wife tells me I'm getting a little preachy in these talks. Well, I'm only trying to figure out a few things for myself — really thinking out loud. But to-day I want to tell you about a letter I got last night. It's from a man who has raised three hundred pullets and cockerels for just twelve weeks on **"Miracle" Chick Starter**. He says that those birds average three and three-quarter pounds in weight — and are as mature as birds from five to six months. He incloses a picture of one of the cockerels standing on a scale. And, sure enough, it's three and three-quarter pounds — and a fine looking fellow. I thought I had set some records using **"Miracle" Chick Starter** but this one's got me beat. But I'm not jealous — just glad that more and more people are using **"Miracle" Poultry Feeds**. And I'm mighty glad to get such letters, too.

**MAKE IT
PAY****THE "MIRACLE" WAY**

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Company, Limited

41-35



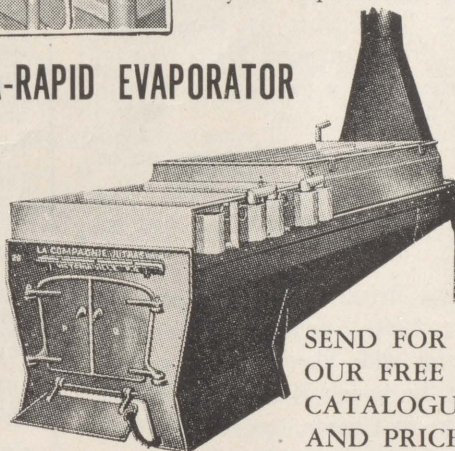
A MODERN STABLE IS A PROFITABLE STABLE

"JUTRAS" stable equipment will improve your operating conditions and increase your profits; it will also increase the value of your farm. The new "JUTRAS" installations contain the most modern improvements and the workmanship is of the highest quality. Our staff of experts will help you to solve your problems to your complete satisfaction.

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Early spring planting will be quite successful provided the weather remains cool for some weeks after planting but in sections where there is little real cool spring weather and little or no rainfall coupled with a lengthening day, strong sun and steadily rising temperature, conditions are anything but favourable. Under such adverse conditions the majority of the plants may be saved by giving sufficient water to keep the soil uniformly damp to the deepest roots.

The proper season to plant the poplars or any other deciduous tree is early spring before growth starts. In transplanting it is of the utmost importance that the trees be lifted carefully by retaining as many of the roots as possible and with a ball of earth adhering to the roots. Transplant as soon after lifting as possible.

As your ground is on a slope and very rocky it would not only be well but advisable to provide a good soil made up of good loam, leafmold and a little sand in which to set the roots on and filling in the entire hole. As this soil would necessarily be somewhat dry in order to mix it properly, pack it firmly about and over the roots, then give a thorough watering.

The life of fence posts depends on many factors but their approximate years of service is known. The average life of fence posts is as follows: pine—10, tamarack—11, cedar—14, locust—22, elm—8, willow—7, concrete—48 and steel—30.

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: Will you please tell me what is the best time to transplant cedars and poplars and the best methods of doing so? M. C. Dundee.

Answer: There are two seasons when

evergreens of all kinds may be successfully transplanted—early fall and early spring.

Early fall during September is the better of the two in that the weather is comparatively cool, with each succeeding week bringing cooler conditions with a consequent increase in the dampness of the atmosphere and the probability of frequent rains, all of which are contributing factors in reducing transpiration and favouring quick re-establishment.

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STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Good weather was given part of the credit for enabling smaller crews to handle our crop last season. So far the winter has been rather a labor-saver too. We haven't had to spend much time shovelling snow, either in the roads or around the buildings. Of course there's still plenty of time for it but at least we've had so much leeway.

It has certainly been appreciated in our own operations. We've been trying to get out a few logs and some wood and it's nice to be able to travel anywhere in the woods without breaking roads. There were several reasons for wanting to cut in spite of a shortage of help. One was to help meet payments on our newly-acquired debt. Another was that the "harvesting" of a large number of trees in the woodlot had been too long delayed.

There was one big basswood about which we had misgivings. The top looked pretty bad but it turned out to be good lumber. Better yet a combination of skill and good luck allowed the sawyers to fell it right between two sprouts from the old tree and leave them with about ten years growth towards replacing the fallen parent. Basswood grows fast but that one had been at it a long time as well. One of the men said that with enough patience the growth rings could be counted and tell how old it was. He did count part of them and decided that it was well over a hundred years old which might mean that it started about the time Napoleon met his Waterloo. Now it may play a part in beating another would-be Napoleon. That's the final reason for cutting this year. A lot of fuel and timber will be used up in various phases of war work. Let's all hope that the young the old tree left behind can mature to be cut for peaceful purposes in the permanent peace. "White Wood" as the French call basswood is certainly good timber for many peacetime uses.

Another necessity in peace or war is water. We got a chance to fully realize that the other day. A really cold south

wind struck our water system in a weak spot and froze it. The pipes go through a wooden "chimney" up to the tank and depend on heat from the stable to help keep them warm. South winds are not usually that cold so there wasn't enough protection in that direction. However, a little extra covering there and a lantern hung at the bottom of the flue for extra warmth thawed them out in a couple of hours. When water flowed from the tap again it looked as good as a stream of gas would to a motorist stranded after the curfew hour. A good supply of water might even have made possible the defence of Hong Kong.

Both gasoline and rubber are getting pretty important though. They can help fewer hands to keep the farms going but we'll have to see if a few extra patches can make our footwear last a little longer. When the limit is reached, turn them in for salvage. We can save wear on rubber soles and speed production too by watching for chances to save steps on doing our work. Try not to forget that little tool you need and then have to walk half a mile for it.

The Order in Council re stating the grade of grain in ground feed sounds like an answer to our prayer. However, we're not quite sure yet that it goes far enough so the farmer can know what grade he is getting.

The milk subsidy doesn't seem like quite the right answer to the question of directing milk produced into the proper channels. Less milk should go into butter but it shouldn't be accomplished by a low price for butter if we want every cow in Canada to do her best. If the ceiling price doesn't hold butter down, it will level up after a time. But in the interval those farmers who can go only to a creamery will not produce to the limit. Likewise there is the danger of too many plants being converted to cheese factories or milk processing and wasting a lot of valuable metal in equipment. We need an encouraging price for all dairy produce, milk directed into the proper channels and yet utilize as much as possible of the existing equipment.

No. 13

MIRACLE BILL SAYS



Last night I got to thinking about how our cousins across the Atlantic keep asking us for more pork and ham and bacon. I see two angles to that. We can raise more hogs, and we can raise them faster — both ways will help get more meat across the big pond. Now, one good way to raise hogs quicker to market weight is to feed 'em Ogilvie "Miracle" Hog Starter, to begin with. That, and the other "Miracle" Hog Feeds puts hogs up to two hundred pounds as early as four and a half months. And cutting down the growing time like that also saves feed money — it cuts two months (or more) feeding. So, by getting our hogs ready for market faster we can help our cousins, and help ourselves, too, because we grow those hogs more cheaply. It seems to me like it's up to us to speed up our hog production with Ogilvie "Miracle" Feeds.



MAKE IT
PAY

THE "MIRACLE" WAY

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Company, Limited

41-37

FLOCK IMPROVEMENT IN EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA

(Continued from page 16)

	1939	1940
Ewes wintered	33	23
Lambs raised	22	31
Average weights, pounds	69	92
Total weights of lambs, pounds ..	1530	2853

Total returns\$104.08 \$215.98

In 1940 this farmer wintered only 23 ewes as compared with 33 in 1939 but the lamb crop was actually much better. He co-operated well by adopting the methods for controlling parasites which involved very little or expense, and made a net gain of \$11.90. ~~\$111.90~~

Many sheep owners of eastern Nova Scotia are now aware of the fact that they must combat parasitic disease and malnutrition, and also ignorance and indifference on the part of a few farmers, if they are to realize profits from their flocks. The system of parasite control and a programme of improved feeding practices will undoubtedly prove to be the means of correcting the former factors. The latter can only be corrected by study clubs, additional reading and arrangements whereby groups can buy and sell stock together.

This is the programme being followed by the sheep men in Nova Scotia; they are doing a good job in improving the industry and if the work is kept up better days are ahead.



Macdonald Dosie 2nd; Canadian 3-year old champion.

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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY PAMPHLETS

The Macdonald College Study Kits and the Canadian Farm Problems pamphlets may be ordered through the Journal.

These study outlines cover many fields of interest. They bring to their readers a realization of the problems facing agriculture, and offer some suggestions for dealing with them. A complete set will form a comprehensive reference library on the subjects discussed. Prices for the Study Kits are as follows:—

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: 5 outlines, 37 pages. With kit, 40c; without kit, 30c.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: 12 outlines, 85 pages. With kit, 80c; without kit, 70c.

NUTRITION SERIES: 6 outlines, 38 pages. With kit, 35c; without kit, 30c.

POULTRY SERIES: 12 outlines, 98 pages. With kit, 85c; without kit, 75c.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: 12 outlines, 96 pages. With kit, 1.75; without kit, 75c.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: 6 outlines which may be obtained free by residents of the Province of Quebec by writing to Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, Department of Education, Quebec, P.Q. This is prepared particularly for the uses of secretaries of study groups or other organizations. This series may be purchased for 80c by non-residents of Quebec.

The CANADIAN FARM PROBLEMS pamphlets are 16 in number, and may be had for \$1.00 for the complete set. The titles are as follows:—

1. Are there too many farmers?
2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants?
5. Can we improve our taxation system?
6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable, or practicable for Canada?
15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
16. What shall we do about it?

CANADIAN CATTLE

*The Only Breed to Originate in
North America.*



BERNIER 2C

First Gold Medal Diploma 1940: produced 113,234 lbs. milk, 4,627 lbs. fat in ten official lactation periods. Six times Grand Champion at Quebec. Grand Champion Royal Winter Fair. Winner of 1938 trophy offered by Minister of Agriculture for Quebec for best cow, any breed in province. Grand Champion of breed in 1940.

The war effort demands the utmost economy. You save if you keep Canadian cattle, for this breed is acknowledged to be the most profitable for the man who produces good milk, particularly the farmer who ships to a butter or a cheese factory.

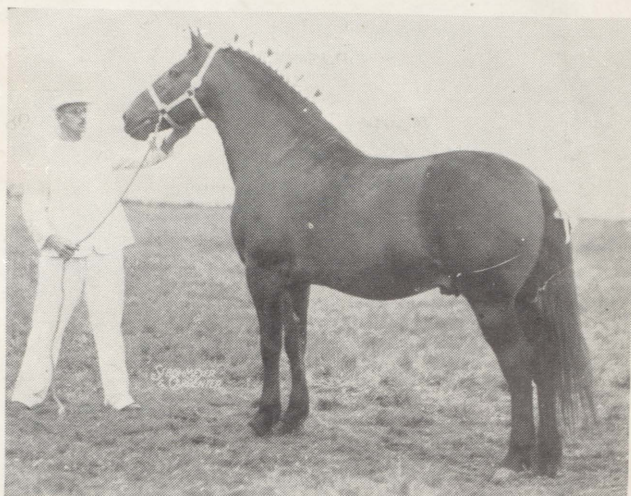
The Canadian cow is well adapted to withstand the conditions under which some of our dairy cattle have to exist.

And remember, this is *our* breed — the only truly native one.

Canadian cows can get along under adverse conditions better than any other breeds, for they are extremely hardy and their feed requirements are low.

THE CANADIAN HORSE

*The Only Breed to Originate in
Canada.*



This is Tom, one of the best Canadian Stallions.

"The Canadian horse", says E. S. Archibald, "is the nearest approach to the ideal all-purpose type needed on the farm and in the city".

The low maintenance cost of the Canadian horse is appreciated now more than ever in view of war time restrictions. It has been aptly named "The little iron horse".

Look them over — drive them. You will like them. They are strong, willing, active yet gentle — their hardiness is proverbial and their feed requirements are small.

The Head Office of

The Canadian Horse Breeders Society

and

The Canadian Cattle Breeders Society

are both at

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, QUEBEC

President, Andr  a St. Pierre

Secretary, Jean-Paul Lettre

BACON ^{FOR} BRITAIN



**FROM
SURPLUS**

CANADIAN WHEAT

TO FILL THE BACON CONTRACT MANY FARMERS WILL HAVE TO USE WHEAT FOR FEEDING PIGS THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE OF COARSE GRAINS.

Wheat should not be fed alone but can be used satisfactorily if used properly.

For successful results in feeding and carcass quality, wheat should be:

Coarsely ground to avoid pastiness when moistened, and

Mixed with other grains.

Mixtures containing wheat should be:

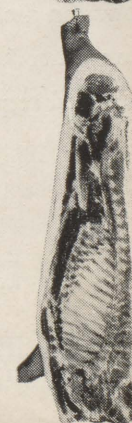
Supplemented with proteins, minerals and vitamins.

Fed in smaller volume than mixtures of coarse grains alone because of the higher weight per measure of wheat and its higher feed value per pound.

WHERE THE USE OF WHEAT IS NECESSARY IT SHOULD BE USED NOW WHILE COARSE GRAINS ARE STILL AVAILABLE FOR MIXING.

A special pamphlet on the use of wheat for live stock is obtainable upon request from:

Your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.



AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister